Poultry and Egg Situation

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service

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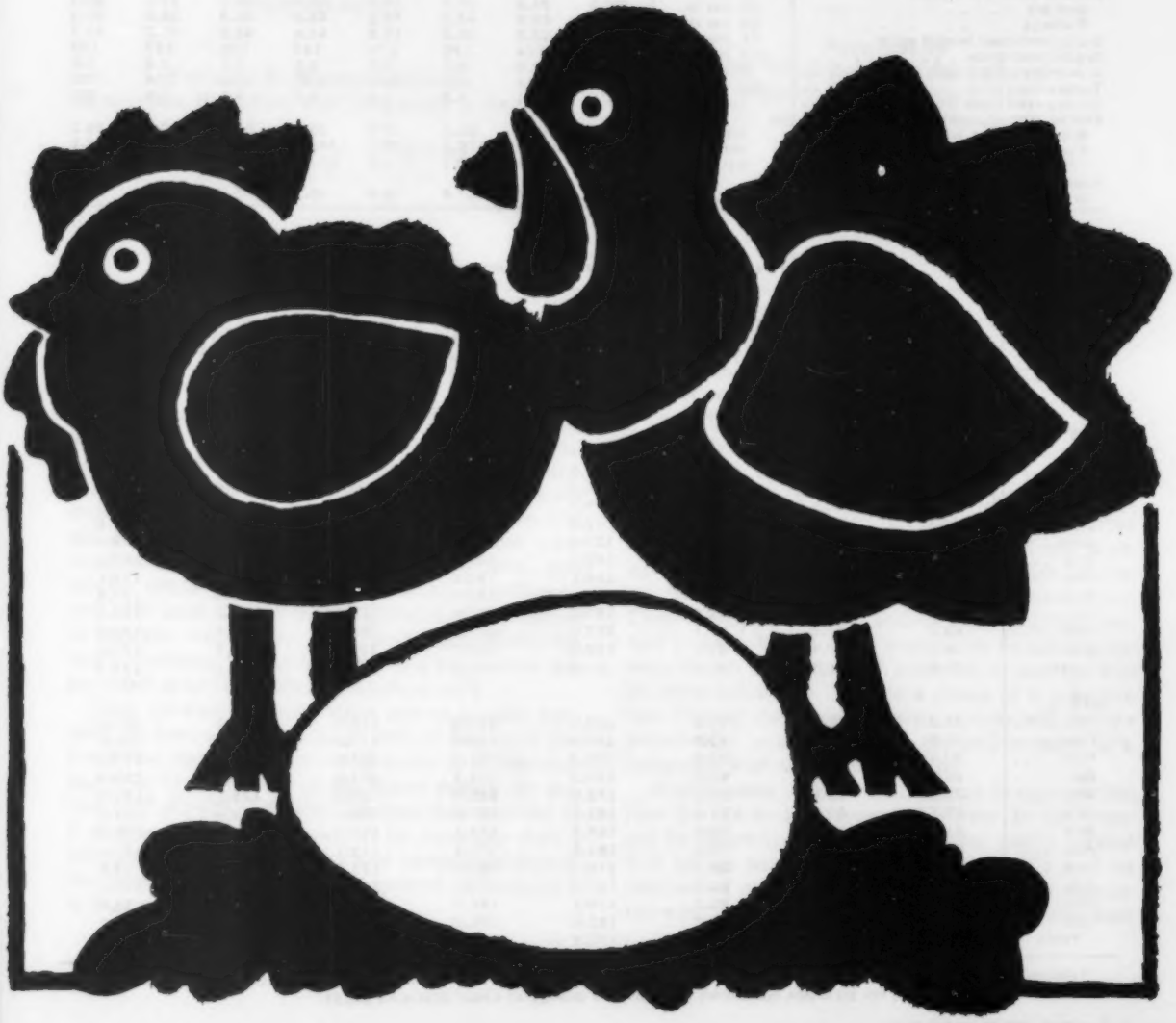

Table 1—Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1978/79				1979/80			
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
		Eggs							
Farm production	Mil. doz.	473.8	495.1	490.5	440.2	482.4	505.1	490.5	
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	290.7	292.1	291.6	290.9	292.8	295.0	294.0	
Rate of lay per layer	No.	19.6	20.3	20.2	18.2	19.8	20.5	20.5	
Price received by farmers	Ct. per doz.	58.0	61.6	60.3	60.1	57.4	63.8	56.8	50.8
14 Metro areas price									
Grade A large	Ct. per doz.	68.8	73.3	72.8	70.2	n.a.	77.0		
Price paid for laying feed	Dol. per ton	154	156	157	159	171	174	173	172
Egg-feed price ratio	Pounds	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.6	6.7	7.3	6.6	5.9
Stocks, first of month:									
Shell	Thous. cases	23	35	38	22	23	24	38	47
Frozen	Mil. lb.	27.6	25.6	25.3	25.5	25.7	23.4	23.5	21.5
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	35.6	35.9	39.9	39.5	37.5	36.3	38.1	
		Poultry							
Federally inspected slaughter, cert.									
Broilers	Mil. lb.	779.1	767.3	897.3	749.1	820.1	807.2		
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	248.9	156.3	99.3	77.2	261.9	165.5		
Price at farm, live weight									
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	24.5	24.9	27.0	28.9	24.6	25.2	27.2	25.4
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	47.2	49.9	47.2	45.1	45.8	46.8	38.5	36.3
9-city wholesale broiler price	Ct. per lb.	42.0	42.2	45.8	49.2	42.6	45.5	45.8	41.7
Broiler-feed price	Dol. per ton	174	174	175	179	193	195	193	194
Broiler-feed price ratio	Pounds	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6
Turkey-feed price	Dol. per lb.	185	185	189	194	203	208	204	202
Turkey-feed price ratio	Pounds	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.6
Stocks, first of month:									
Broilers, fryers, roasters	Mil. lb.	22.8	23.2	20.1	17.9	38.5	31.4	30.6	28.3
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	425.4	236.2	175.1	170.7	442.3	277.6	240.0	249.1
Total poultry	Mil. lb.	538.3	346.4	280.1	279.8	613.0	432.6	386.9	388.9
Average weekly placement of broiler chicks in 21 States	Mil.	67.5	71.6	67.8	69.0	66.1	75.1	73.9	74.4

Table 2– Retail prices and price indexes for egg and poultry 1978-79

Month and year	Retail price[1]			Retail price index[2]				
	Eggs	Frying chicken	Turkeys	Eggs	Fresh whole chicken	Fresh & frozen chicken parts	Other poultry	Poultry
	Cents per dozen	*Cents per pound*	*Cents per pound*	*1967=100*	*1967=100*	*December 1977=100*	*December 1977=100*	*1967=100*
1978								
Jan.	73.2	57.8	74.6	156.1	156.2	101.9	103.0	157.5
Feb.	77.7	61.0	73.9	159.1	163.0	103.6	104.2	161.5
Mar.	79.8	61.9	75.1	160.7	165.7	105.4	105.0	163.9
Apr.	77.4	65.1	77.6	155.3	174.7	108.1	106.2	169.3
May	70.3	66.8	79.3	147.4	175.8	109.2	107.8	171.0
June	65.8	72.7	81.9	137.0	185.1	114.2	110.7	178.4
July	75.8	72.0	82.4	146.5	194.4	118.1	113.1	185.2
Aug.	81.1	72.2	84.8	164.1	182.0	113.8	115.6	179.1
Sept.	80.1	67.3	85.9	161.9	180.6	111.7	116.6	177.9
Oct.	76.5	66.8	87.5	159.1	177.6	112.4	117.2	177.3
Nov.	80.0	67.0	87.1	167.0	175.5	112.3	116.3	176.0
Dec.	86.0	67.4	88.1	179.5	176.7	112.5	118.7	177.6
Year	77.0	66.5	81.5	157.8	175.6	110.2	111.2	172.9
1979								
Jan.	88.3	67.8	90.3	180.4	179.8	114.9	121.3	181.2
Feb.	88.0	69.5	89.8	182.1	185.3	118.6	122 5	185.8
Mar.	90.4	71.5	90.9	181.3	191.5	121.6	123.0	189,9
Apr.	86.7	70.3	90.6	179.3	191.5	121.5	123.0	189.9
May	79.6	71.1	91.1	172.9	185.9	120.4	125.1	188.0
June	82.4	69.6	91.4	161.9	185.8	120.3	123.4	187.2
July	81.6	68.8	90.4	165.8	184.1	119.4	123.6	186.2
Aug.	82.5	64.4	90.0	161.8	171.3	112.1	123.0	177.1
Sept.	81.5	64.6	89.1	170.7	169.9	111.8	119.2	174.8
Oct.	79.3	62.2	88.5	161.3	159.7	110.1	120.3	170.3
Nov.	84.4	65.0	86.3	170.1	166.7	110.8	115.9	171.6
Dec.	89.8	67.5	89.7	185.9	175.2	112.3	116.9	176.2
Year	84.5	67.7	88.2	172.8	178.9	116.2	121.4	181.5

[1] Estimated average price for 4 regions for Grade A large eggs, Grade A frying chicken, and 8-16 pound young hen turkey. [2] Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers published by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

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SUMMARY

Production of poultry and eggs in 1980 is expected to exceed the high 1979 levels. As a result of large total meat supplies, particularly pork, during the first half of 1980 poultry and egg prices are expected to average well below the year-earlier levels. During the second half of this year red meat supplies may drop below the year-earlier level, and broiler prices are likely to exceed the July-December 1979 level. Turkey prices, however, are expected to remain well below 1979 levels throughout the year. Returns to poultry and egg producers are expected to be less favorable than in 1979.

Egg production continues above a year ago, largely because of a higher rate of lay, with the flock size remaining about the same as a year earlier. The heavy culling of old layers during the second half of 1979 and early this year has resulted in a younger flock. Egg output in January was 3 percent above a year earlier and production during the first half of this year is expected to average 1 to 2 percent above 1979 levels.

New York egg prices in 1979 averaged about 6.5 cents above 1978, despite the nearly 3-percent increase in egg production. However, most of the increase occurred during the first half of the year when prices were up 11 cents a dozen. Prices dropped sharply during January 1980 and averaged 62.8 cents—about 13 cents below last December, and 10 cents below January a year earlier. They dropped further, before regaining the loss, and in early-March they were about 64 cents. January-March egg prices are expected to average 9 to 11 cents below the 72 cents a dozen of a year earlier. During the spring quarter, prices will decline seasonally and average in the mid-to-upper 50's, compared with 66 cents last year.

Broiler meat output will continue to expand this year for the seventh consecutive year. In 1979, output in federally inspected slaughter plants totaled 10.9 billion pounds, 10 percent above 1978 and an increase of over 1 billion pounds. January slaughter was up over 6 percent and weekly slaughter

The next issue of the *Poultry and Egg Situation* will be published in June.

reports and chick placement data suggest that January-March broiler production will be about 6 percent above first-quarter 1979. Recent reports on eggs set and producer returns indicate that broiler production likely will average 3 to 5 percent above year-earlier levels this spring and summer.

The 9-city broiler price for the first 2 months of 1980 averaged about 44 cents a pound, 3 cents below a year ago. First-quarter broiler prices are expected to average 3 to 5 cents a pound below the 47.5-cent level of a year ago. They are expected to average in the mid-40's in the spring before strengthening in the summer and averaging 5 to 7 cents above the 1979 third-quarter 40.8-cent average.

Very good returns throughout 1978 and 1979 have prompted turkey producers to continue to expand production in 1980. The large turkey supplies will push turkey prices well below the high levels of the past two years. Slaughter reports and production of poults indicate that turkey meat output, relative to a year earlier, could be up by about 35 percent in the first quarter and by 20 percent during April-June. Production will remain well above last year in the second half, but the margin of increase will narrow substantially as production increases seasonally.

Turkey prices have declined sharply from the high levels of last November-December and remain well below a year ago. Prices in New York for 8 to 16 pound young hen turkeys in late February had dropped to about 57 cents a pound, 10 cents below a year earlier. First-half 1980 wholesale prices probably will average in the high 50-cents-a-pound range. Second-half prices likely will average 9 to 11 cents below the 68-cent average of July-December 1979, if turkey output is up about 6 percent from a year earlier.

Poultry, Livestock, and Egg Production and changes from a year earlier

Item	1978		1979				1980	
	Quarters							
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I[1]	II[1]
Broilers[2] (Mil. lb.)	2,567	2,443	2,551	2,844	2,855	2,665	2,700	2,985
Percent change	+6	+9	+10	+12	+11	+9	+6	+5
Turkeys[2] (Mil. lb.)	680	676	271	465	720	725	365	560
Percent change	+1	+5	+19	+16	+6	+7	+35	+20
Beef[3] (Mil. lb.)	5,923	6,043	5,546	5,076	5,219	5,412	5,400	4,925
Percent change	-6	-3	-9	-15	-12	-10	-3	-3
Pork[3] (Mil. lb.)	3,160	3,541	3,399	3,760	3,779	4,352	4,100	4,075
Percent change	+3	+1	+5	+15	+20	+23	+21	+8
Total[4] (Mil. lb.)	12,542	12,913	11,954	12,314	12,740	13,327	12,730	12,690
Percent change	-2	0	-2	0	+2	+3	+6	+3
Eggs (Mil. doz.)	1,384	1,448	1,423	1,434	1,436	1,477	1,455	1,450
Percent change	+4	+3	+3	+3	+4	+2	+2	+1

Poultry, Livestock, and Egg Prices

Item	1978		1979				1980	
	Quarters							
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I[1]	II[1]
Broiler-9-City[5] (Cents/lb.)	46.6	42.1	47.5	47.7	40.8	41.7	43-45	43-45
Turkeys, New York[6] (Cents/lb.)	68.2	77.1	70.2	66.2	63.1	73.0	58-60	56-58
Choice Steers, Omaha (Dollars/cwt.)	53.8	54.8	65.4	72.5	65.9	66.9	66-68	71-75
Barrows and Gilts, 7-markets ($/cwt.)	48.5	50.0	52.0	43.0	38.5	36.4	37-39	37-39
Eggs, New York[7] (Cents/doz.)	63.0	67.8	71.9	66.1	65.2	69.4	61-63	56-58

[1] Forecast. [2] Federally inspected slaughter. [3] Commercial production. [4] Includes veal, lamb and mutton. [5] Wholesale weighted average [6] 8-16 lb. young hens. [7] Cartoned, consumer Grade A large, sales to volume buyers.

POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

FACTORS AFFECTING THE POULTRY AND EGG INDUSTRIES

Production Costs Continue Upward

The costs of producing and marketing poultry and eggs were well above year-earlier levels during 1979 and are expected to continue higher during most of 1980. Feed prices are now expected to be at levels not significantly different from those in 1979, while input costs other than feed will continue to increase. Much uncertainty surrounds the feed price outlook including developments of the current Brazilian soybean crop and the 1980 U.S. corn and soybean crops. High energy and transportation costs will also affect feed costs.

Prices of most feedstuffs have declined slightly since last fall. Corn prices (No. 2 Yellow) at Chicago were around $2.65 per bushel in early March, compared with $2.85 to $2.90 in early October 1979. Soybean meal (49 percent Decatur) was $182 a ton in early March, down from $202 in October.

The 1979 corn crop was a record 7,764 million bushels, 10 percent larger than the previous record in 1978. The increased production was primarily due to increased yields, as acreage was only up 1 percent. The combined carryover of 1,286 million bushels and the 1979 crop result in a corn supply of 9,051 million bushels for the 1979/80 marketing year, 10 percent more than last year's record supply.

Oilseed meal supplies are abundant, mainly because of the record 1979 soybean crop. Soybean meal prices are expected to average 5 to 10 percent below year-earlier levels during 1980 if growers follow through with January intentions and growing conditions are not extreme.

Total Red Meat Supplies Up Slightly in 1980

Total red meat supplies are expected to increase slightly in 1980 as increased pork production offsets lower beef and veal production. Lamb and mutton production may be unchanged. Commercial production of red meats in 1980 is expected to total nearly 37½ billion pounds, an increase of less than 1 percent from the previous year.

Domestic beef production this year may decline by 2 to 4 percent from 1979 levels. The largest liquidation of cattle since records began has apparently ended but the expansion phase has not yet materialized. The January 1, 1980 cattle inventory totaled nearly 111 million head, up less than 100,000 head from 1979. Placements of cattle on feed are expected to be above year-earlier levels this year. Fed cattle marketings likely will trail 1979 levels during the first half of 1980, but may move above the year-earlier level during the second half.

Cattle prices are expected to strengthen from their first-quarter level and average above year-earlier levels through the remainder of the year. Choice steers at Omaha likely will average $3 to $7 per hundredweight above the 1979 level, with the sharpest gains during the second half.

Pork production this year is expected to be 5 to 7 percent above 1979 levels. Production during the first half of the year could be up about 14 percent before dropping to near or below the 1979 level during the second half. January-March production may be up 20-22 percent, while the year-to-year gain in April-June is likely to slow to 7-9 percent.

Data in the December Hogs and Pigs report indicated that hog producers were holding about the same number of sows as a year earlier to farrow during December 1979-May 1980. Farrowings from this period will be marketed during the second half of 1980.

Barrow and gilt prices at 7 markets in the first quarter of 1980 are expected to average $37-$39 per hundredweight, $13 to $15 below a year earlier. Lower production during the second half of the year probably will result in higher hog prices that could average in the mid-$40's.

EGGS

Egg production in the first half of 1980 is expected to average 1 to 2 percent above 1979, with a higher rate of lay contributing most to the increase. However, with large supplies of high protein foods and consumer demand not as strong as a year ago, egg prices are expected to average well below January-June 1979.

Egg Production Increasing

January's egg production was 3 percent above a year earlier primarily because of a higher rate of lay. The heavy culling of old layers last year and early this year has resulted in a young flock. Thus, the rate of lay will remain high in coming months. Also, more replacement pullets will be available

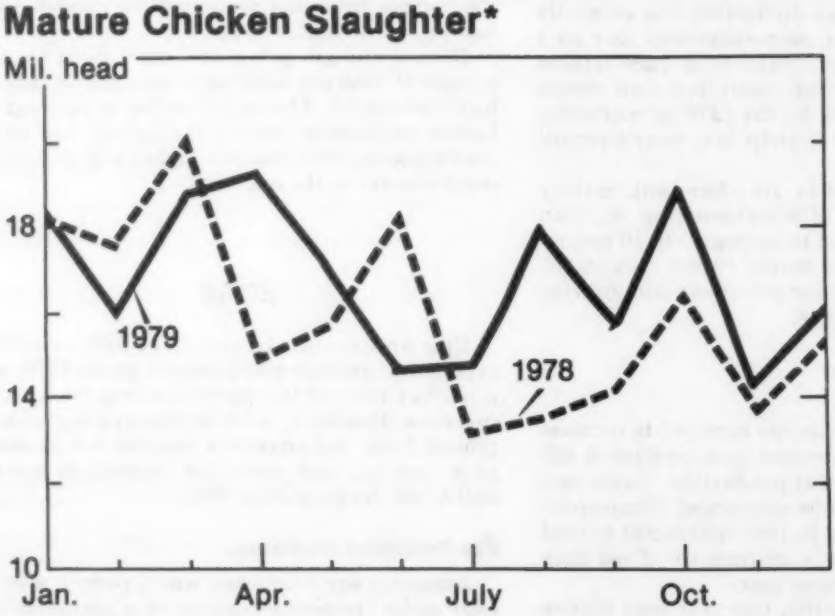
than a year earlier. Egg production likely will be up 1 to 2 percent from January-June 1979 levels.

The size of the laying flock in coming months will depend not only on the number of replacement pullets but also on the culling of older birds. Producers have culled old birds much more heavily in early 1980 than they did a year earlier. Weekly reports from January 2-February 27 indicate 8.2 million more mature birds have been slaughtered in federally inspected plants than in the comparable 1979 period. About 83 percent of the increase was in light-type (table-egg) birds. With unfavorable returns to producers expected in much of the first quarter, the culling of table-egg birds will be above January-March 1979. With more replacements available in the spring, and with seasonally low egg prices, culling, in the second quarter, likely will at least equal year-earlier levels. Thus, layer numbers are expected to average near last year in the first-half of 1980. However, if cullings of older birds remain well above 1979 levels in the second quarter, layer numbers likely would be below a year earlier by mid-1980.

Egg production during the second half of this year could remain above 1979. However, poor producer profits during the first half will likely result in minimum production increases in the second half of 1980—a portion of which will go for hatching eggs for broilers. Producers slowed hatchery activity in late 1979 and hatched 4 percent fewer egg-type chicks during January. However, eggs in incubators on February 1 were up 3 percent. Hatchery activity likely will be slow as egg prices are seasonally weak this spring. Never-

Table 3—Egg-type chick hatchery operations

Month	Hatch			Eggs in incubators first of month change from year earlier	
	1978	1979	1980	1979	1980
	Thou.			*Pct.*	
January	36,891	39,858	38,130	10	-3
February	36,906	39,527		7	3
March	46,805	49,412		9	
April	50,886	52,572		3	
May	53,675	55,704		2	
June	45,631	47,331		2	
July	35,818	42,400		12	
August	38 556	41,691		10	
September	37,180	35,760		-1	
October	37,715	39,499		-3	
November	35,637	37,523		3	
December	35,878	36,304		-3	



*Fowl from breeder and market egg flocks.

Table 4—Force moltings and light-type hen slaughter, 1978-80

Month	Forced molt layers[1]						Light-type hens slaughtered under federal inspection		
	Being molted			Molt completed					
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	Percent			*Percent*			*Thousand*		
January	2.4	2.5	2.2	13.6	14.1	14.0	15,804	15,508	
February	3.7	3.5	3.6	11.9	13.8	14.0	15,232	13,529	
March	3.8	3.8		12.7	13.4		17,620	15,947	
April	3.3	2.9		12.1	13.1		12,969	16,552	
May	4.9	4.5		10.6	12.0		13,378	14,142	
June	4.9	5.0		11.9	12.3		15,738	11,570	
July	5.0	4.1		12.0	13.7		11,121	11,985	
August	4.5	4.3		13.7	14.0		10,698	14,086	
September	3.7	4.1		14.0	14.5		11,625	12,315	
October	4.1	4.2		13.4	14.2		13,594	14,910	
November	3.5	4.1		13.3	14.8		11,431	11,618	
December	2.5	2.4		14.9	15.0		12,977	12,551	

[1] Percent of hens and pullets of laying age in 17 selected states.

theless, the first-half chick hatch for second-half flock replacements likely will be adequate to hold the laying flock at or above year-earlier levels, and a higher rate of lay is expected.

Egg Prices To Be Seasonally Weak

Prices for cartoned Grade A large eggs in New York averaged 68.2 cents a dozen in 1979, about 6.5 cents above 1978. However, most of the increase was in the first half of the year when prices were up 11 cents a dozen. Prices weakened during the summer and early fall before strengthening seasonally late in the year.

Prices dropped sharply during January 1980 and averaged 62.8 cents—about 13 cents below last December and 10 cents below January a year earlier. In early February, prices dropped further before regaining the loss, and in early March they were about 64 cents. There will be some further strength as the Easter season approaches. Prices likely will follow their usual pattern and weaken seasonally this spring. First-quarter prices for cartoned Grade A large eggs in New York are expected to average 9 to 11 cents below the 72 cents a dozen for January-March 1979. With large production, prices during April-June may only average in the high 50's compared with 66 cents a year earlier.

Larger 1979 Egg Output

At 5,769 million dozen, egg production in calendar 1979 increased 2.9 percent from 1978. This was the largest production since the 1971 record and the third largest ever. The increase in 1979 resulted from a 2.3 percent larger laying flock and a 0.6 percent higher output per layer.

Production in 1979 was up more than 3 percent in the first 3 quarters, but dropped to only 2 percent above 1978 in the fourth. Layer numbers relative to a year earlier were up 3.3 percent in July and dropped steadily to a low of only 0.6

Table 5—Egg prices, 1978-80

Month & year	E.M.E.C. quotes on market values[1]		Received by producers United States[2]	Cartoned Grade A large New York[3]
	East	Midwest		
	Cents			
1978				
January	44.6	43.7	49.2	57.2
February	54.2	52.8	54.7	64.9
March	53.0	52.3	54.8	64.0
April	46.4	45.0	51.7	57.9
May	43.3	42.3	49.2	52.9
June	39.3	38.9	49.6	50.6
July	52.8	51.8	52.7	62.8
August	51.4	50.1	52.7	62.6
September	53.0	51.0	54.4	63.8
October	50.1	49.5	52.7	62.1
November	57.4	56.5	58.0	68.8
December	60.8	60.1	61.6	72.6
1979				
January	62.4	60.6	60.3	72.5
February	56.4	55.0	60.1	68.0
March	64.7	63.3	64.3	75.1
April	56.5	56.2	60.2	69.6
May	52.3	51.4	56.7	62.6
June	55.2	55.2	55.6	66.1
July	50.3	51.1	53.4	64.0
August	54.4	54.7	52.3	67.0
September	50.2	50.2	54.8	64.7
October	50.2	50.4	52.2	63.2
November	57.5	57.9	57.4	69.8
December	61.1	60.8	63.8	75.3
1980				
January	46.9	47.2	56.8	62.5

[1] Average of weekly price quotations for No. 1 nest run eggs by the Egg Market Evaluation Committee. Does not necessarily represent prices at which eggs are traded in the market. [2] Average of all eggs sold by farmers including hatching eggs and eggs sold at retail. [3] Sales to volume buyers, store door delivery, consumer Grade A large.

percent increase in November. Output per layer fluctuated only slightly during the year—ranging from virtually the same as a year earlier in April-May to just over 1 percent greater in July and November-December.

Layers on farms and eggs produced

Calendar quarters	Number of layers		Eggs per layer		Eggs produced	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
	Mil.		*No.*		*Mil. doz.*	
I	283	291	58.5	58.8	1,379.1	1,422.7
II	277	285	60.3	60.5	1,395.2	1,434.0
III	278	286	59.8	60.3	1,384.2	1,435.6
IV	290	293	60.0	60.5	1,448.1	1,476.1
Annual	282	288	238.7	240.0	5,606.5	5,768.9

The increase in layer numbers during the second half of 1979 relative to 1978 was the result of favorable returns to table-egg producers during January-June. The hatch of egg-type chicks in the first half of 1979 for July-December replacement pullets was up 5 percent. Total layer numbers would not have increased as rapidly if it were not for broiler producers building up hatchery supply flocks. Pullet chicks placed for hatchery supply flocks from July 1978 through June 1979 increasd over 14 percent or over 5 million birds more than in 1978.

Egg Use Up in 1979

Consumption of eggs increased less than production in 1979 because of fewer imports and a greater hatching use than in 1978. Egg imports declined nearly a fifth from 1978's 11.5 million dozen, shell equivalent. Imports are historically small and accounted for less than two-tenths of one percent of the total 1979 egg supply.

Fewer eggs went for exports while estimated hatching use increased last year. Exports of shell eggs and egg products totaled about 78 million dozen (shell equivalent), down about 20 percent from 1978. The decrease was attributable to fewer exports of both shell eggs and egg products. Shell egg exports declined 10 percent to 42 million dozen, while egg product exports dropped from 50 in 1978 to 36 million dozen (shell egg equivalent) in 1979. However, shipments of shell eggs and egg products to American territories, at 23 million dozen, were up 5 percent.

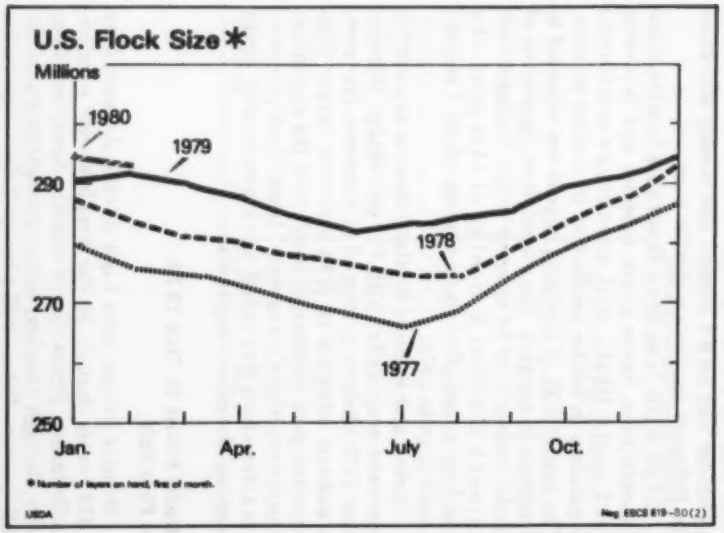
Hatching egg use in 1979 is estimated to have increased 6 percent to 490 million dozen. The gain was due to an increase in both the number of broiler chicks and egg-type chicks hatched. The number of broiler chicks hatched in 1979 was almost 8 percent greater than in 1978, while the egg-type chick hatch was up over 5 percent.

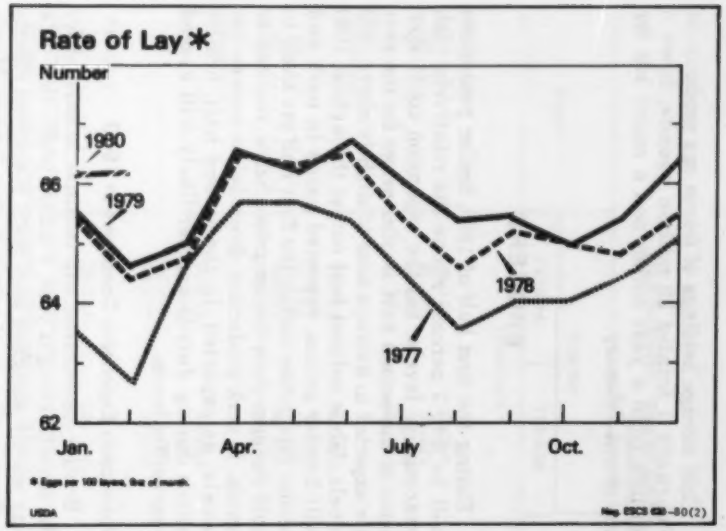
Egg consumption for 1979 is estimated at just over 283 eggs per person. This is 5 eggs above 1978 and 11 more than 2 years ago. With larger egg production expected in coming months,

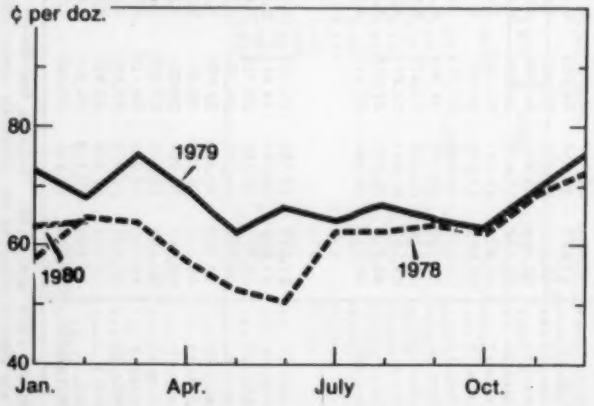
Table 6—Total eggs: Supply and utilization, 1977-79

Year and quarters	Supply				Utilization					
							Domestic disappearance			
	Production	Imports[1]	Beginning stocks[1]	Total supply	Ending stocks[1]	Exports and shipments[1]	Eggs used for hatching	Military[1]	Civilian[1]	
									Total	Per capita
	Million dozen									*Number*
1977										
I	1,325.8	1.1	20.7	1,347.6	19.9	16.1	109.3	7.6	1,194.7	67.0
II	1,337.7	6.0	19.9	1,363.6	25.0	23.2	112.6	10.9	1,191.9	66.7
III	1,333.1	6.9	25.0	1,365.0	27.1	26.8	102.6	10.0	1,198.5	66.9
IV	1,410.6	.2	27.1	1,437.9	23.7	24.6	104.7	7.8	1,277.1	71.1
1978										
I	1,379.1	1.4	23.7	1,403.2	18.1	37.4	113.2	6.6	1,228.9	68.2
II	1,395.2	3.3	18.1	1,416.6	21.0	30.0	122.4	7.0	1,236.2	68.6
III	1,384.2	6.7	21.0	1,411.9	23.1	24.9	111.9	7.4	1,244.4	68.9
IV	1,448.1	.1	23.1	1,471.3	20.4	28.0	115.4	6.9	1,300.6	71.9
1979										
I	1,422.7	.4	20.4	1,443.5	16.7	24.4	124.1	5.8	1,272.5	70.2
II	1,434.0	2.2	16.7	1,452.9	18.0	22.7	132.3	13.3	1,266.6	69.7
III	1,435.6	4.2	18.0	1,457.8	19.2	25.4	118.4	7.4	1,287.4	70.6
IV	1,476.7	2.7	19.2	1,498.6	18.9	31.2	117.7	6.9	1,323.9	72.5

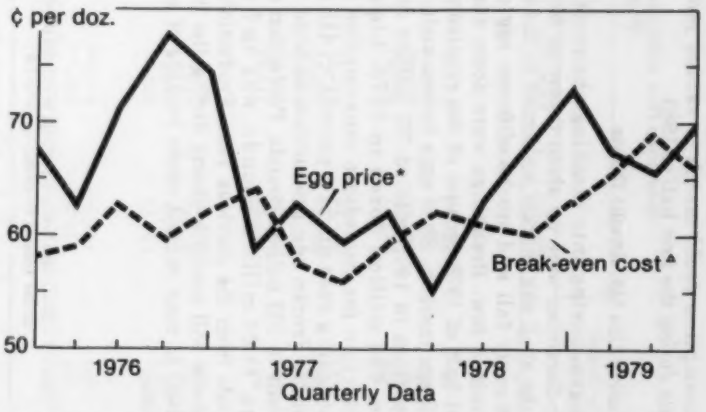
[1] Shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of egg product. [2] Less than 100,000 dozen. [3] Calculated from unrounded data.







*Sales to volume buyers, consumer grade A large.



*14 area metro price. ΔEstimated U.S. break-even cost.

consumption could match or exceed year-earlier levels during the first half of 1980.

Breaking Use Up; Stocks Down

Eggs moving into breaking channels during July-December were up about 6 percent from 1978, as the shell egg market weakened in the summer and early fall and stocks of frozen egg products remained low. Breakings were down during the first half of 1979 because of the relatively strong shell egg markets. Shell eggs broken under federal inspection in 1979 totaled 701 million dozen, up from 686 million dozen in 1978. Liquid egg production for immediate consumption and for processing rose about 2 percent to 415 million pounds. Frozen egg production declined about 4 percent to 332 million pounds. Production of dried eggs, at 80 million pounds, was up 5 million pounds from the previous year. Production of egg products will continue strong during the first half of 1980 to meet current needs because of very low stocks.

Table 7—Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under federal inspection, 1978-79

Period[1]	Shell eggs broken	Egg products produced[2]		
		Liquid[3]	Frozen	Dried
	Thou. doz.	*Thou. lbs.*	*Thou. lbs.*	*Thou. lbs.*
1978				
Jan. 1-Jan. 28	48,855	27,867	25,652	5,506
Jan. 29-Feb. 25 . .	47,627	29,218	24,983	5,144
Feb. 26-Mar. 25 ...	45,341	28,348	23,021	4,000
Mar. 26-Apr. 22 ...	51,948	30,904	26,605	5,501
Apr. 23-May 20 ...	56,547	34,437	28,328	6,651
May 21-June 17 ...	62,978	35,587	33,768	7,827
June 18-July 15 ...	60,032	33,971	29,953	6,775
July 16-Aug. 12 ...	55,138	31,030	27,054	5,805
Aug.13-Sept. 9	53,400	32,179	24,307	5,255
Sept 10-Sept. 30 ..	42,820	26,442	19,972	5,007
Oct. 1-Nov. 4	67,102	41,837	32,267	8,355
Nov. 5-Dec. 2	44,814	26,579	22,048	4,702
Dec. 3-Dec. 30	49,422	28,106	27,171	4,358
1979				
Dec. 31-Jan. 27 ..	47,259	27,752	24,507	4,999
Jan. 28-Feb. 24 ...	47,606	29,553	21 911	5,284
Feb. 25-Mar. 24 ...	48,013	29,106	23,758	5,000
Mar. 25-Apr. 21 ...	49,077	29,191	24,192	4,866
Apr. 22-May 20 ...	54,489	32,399	25,891	5,841
May 21-June 17 ...	58,749	36,338	26,891	7,184
June 18-July15 ...	60,841	35,768	29,001	7,229
July 16-Aug. 11 ...	60,655	36,262	27,830	8,217
Aug. 12-Sept 8 ...	55,090	32,533	25,119	6,549
Sept. 9-Sept. 30 ...	44,330	26,414	20,072	4,608
Oct. 1-Nov. 3	73,311	42,526	33,995	8,384
Nov. 4-Dec. 1	51,451	30,119	24,214	5,631
Dec. 2-Dec. 29	47,662	26,581	23,680	4,624

[1] Weeks in 1979 and 1978. [2] Includes ingredients added. [3] Liquid egg product produced for immediate consumption and for processing.

Cold storage holdings of frozen egg products on February 1 totaled 22 million pounds, down 4 million from a year earlier and a record low for any recent February.

BROILERS

During the first half of 1980, broiler production will be 5 to 7 percent above the relatively high year-earlier levels, but the expansion could slow some in the second half. Broiler prices for the year are expected to average near to slightly above 1979 levels. While reduced beef output throughout 1980 will bolster prices, expected gains in pork and broiler production during the first half are likely to hold January-June broiler prices below year-earlier levels. If pork production drops below year-earlier levels, as expected, in the second half, broiler prices during July-December likely will exceed year-earlier levels.

Production Expansion Continues in 1980

Broiler production will continue to expand for the seventh straight year. January production data and weekly slaughter and chick placement reports indicate broiler meat output during January-March 1980 may be about 6 percent above 1979. January slaughter was up 6.4 percent and weekly slaughter for February suggests a similar increase.

Even with less than favorable broiler price expectations, large grain supplies and favorable feed costs likely will encourage continued expansion in broiler production in coming months. The availability of hatching eggs is not expected to constrain expansion. The cumulative placements of pullet chicks 7 to 14 months earlier indicate that through the first 8 months of this year, the hatchery supply flock may average about 7 percent larger than in 1979.

Spring and summer broiler output is expected to increase seasonally, with the percentage increase over 1979 likely to average 3 to 5 percent. However, a sudden advance in feed prices or larger than expected pork production could slow the expansion considerably. Conversely, lower feed prices or smaller than expected pork production could increase the rate of expansion.

Broiler Prices To Trail 1979 In First Half

Broiler prices were high during January-May 1979, even though broiler supplies were substantially larger. Prices moved steadily downward from May through October, before strengthening in the fall quarter. Prices will average below year-earlier levels during the first half of 1980, as increased

Table 8—Broiler: Eggs set and broiler chicks placed weekly in 21 commercial broiler producing States, 1978-80

Week*	Eggs set		Percent of previous year	Chicks placed		Percent of previous year
	1978-79	1979-80		1978-79	1979-80	
	Thousands		*Percent*	*Thousand*		*Percent*
November						
3	89,077	89,218	100	63,258	60,384	95
10	91,036	91,923	100	65,916	61,812	93
17	91,050	92,206	101	70,238	69,904	99
24	90,463	93,871	103	70,734	72,114	101
December						
1	91,454	95,669	104	72,154	74,325	103
8	88,016	91,889	104	72,099	74,990	104
15	93,124	94,245	101	71,463	75,577	105
22	92,742	96,864	104	73,192	77,045	105
29	92,883	96,300	103	69,211	73,455	106
January						
5	93,659	98,634	105	73,756	75,578	102
12	93,034	98,571	105	73,682	77,938	105
19	94,258	97,763	103	73,851	77,487	104
26	93,477	98,472	105	74,330	78,758	105
February						
2	94,044	100,425	107	74,112	79,707	107
9	97,227	101,328	105	74,826	78,824	105

*Weeks in 1978-79 and corresponding weeks in 1979-80.

Table 9—Broiler chicks hatched and pullet chicks placed in hatchery flocks

Month	Broiler-type chicks hatched			Pullet chicks placed in broiler hatchery supply flocks					
				Monthly placements			Cummulative placements 7-14 months earlier		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1979	1980	1981
	Million			*Thousand*			*Thousand*		
January	313.0	340.7	361.5	2,687	3,541	3,336	24,824	28,589	
February	289.7	313.3		2,751	3,089		25,498	28,642	
March	332.3	366.2		3,309	4,004		25,360	28,393	
April	337.9	371.5		3,629	4,129		25,802	27,890	
May	360.6	391.2		3,532	3,960		26,168	27,730	
June	346.1	379.6		3,201	3,486		25,950	26,602	
July	338.5	365.3		3,376	3,144		25,610	25,705	
August	318.2	358.9		2,875	3,040		25,619	25,081	
September	296.1	320.1		3,129	3,038		25,507		
October	309.3	320.8		3,117	2,929		26,135		
November	307.0	307.1		3,091	2,876		27,389		
December	330.5	348.1		3,289	3,232		28,220		

supplies of pork and broiler more than offset smaller beef supplies.

Wholesale broiler prices in 9 cities for the first 2 months of 1980 averaged 44 cents a pound, 3 cents below comparable months a year ago—when winter storms, strong demand, declining beef supplies, and stable pork supplies all contributed to stronger prices for all meats. Broiler prices in 9 cities during January-March are expected to average 3 to 5 cents below the 47.5 cents of a year earlier. Broiler prices are expected to average in the mid-40's during the spring, compared with 47.7 cents a year earlier.

Broiler Prospects for Third-Quarter 1980

Prospects for broiler producers during July-September may be more favorable than at any other time during 1980. Pork production may only equal year-earlier levels during that period, and reduced beef supplies are in prospect. Feed grain supplies are large and farmers have indicated they'll plant large acreages to corn and soybeans this year. Thus, if growing conditions are good this year, feed supplies should remain ample and be favorably priced to broiler producers. However, other production input costs will continue to rise from 1979 levels.

Broiler prices next summer may be buoyed by higher cattle and hog prices, as beef production continues to decline and pork production increases level off. The general economy may still be sluggish, but real disposable per capita income likely will be increasing.

Assuming that pork and beef supplies and consumer incomes turn out as currently expected and broiler meat production increases about 4 percent, the 9-city price during July-September 1980 probably will average 5 to 7 cents a pound above the 1979 third-quarter 40.8-cent average.

Table 10—Estimated 3rd quarter 1980 broiler price/consumption relationships[1]

Domestic civilian per capita consumption		Estimated 9-city wholesale broiler price
pounds	Percent change from year earlier	
		Cents per lb.
14.6	+15	42-44
14.0	+10	44-46
13.3	+5	46-48
12.7	0	[2]48-50
12.1	-5	50-52
11.4	-10	52-54
10.8	-15	54-56

[1] Based on historical relationships. [2] The estimated 48-50 cents per pound is based on prospective conditions for competing meats and general economic activity and assumes no change from a year earlier in per capita consumption of broilers.

The price other than the base 48-50 cents per pound were estimated by assuming the same conditions for competing meats and economic activity as under the base but various changes from a year earlier in the per capita consumption of broilers.

USDA Purchases

USDA purchases of young chicken for school lunch and other domestic food programs totaled 88 million pounds in 1979. Of this, 63 million pounds were purchased under the 1979 program and 25 million under the 1978 program. The 88-million-pound total was composed of 70 million pounds of fresh or frozen, cut-up chicken and 18 million pounds of cooked cut-up chicken. Total cost was $52 million. This compares with year-earlier purchases of 75 million pounds of fresh frozen cut-up chicken and 9 million pounds of cooked frozen cut-up chicken costing $48 million.

Purchases under the 1979 program continue in 1980. Through February 27 purchases totaled 26 million pounds of fresh frozen cut-up chicken, 72,000 pounds of bulk pack chicken and 10 million pounds of cooked cut-up chicken at a cost of $23 million.

In addition, the USDA made a $5.5 million special purchase of 11 million pounds of whole frozen young chickens for donations to hospitals, nursing homes, and other eligible institutions. This purchase resulted from the President's January 4 suspension of poultry exports to the Soviet Union.

Record Exports in 1979; Shipments Up

Exports of young chicken meat (primarily broilers) increased about a fifth over the previous record of 403 million pounds set in 1978. Although exports were record large, thy accounted for only about 3.6 percent of estimated total production, slightly greater than the 3.3 percent of 1978.

Much of last year's increase was taken by Egypt, Mexico, Nigeria, Singapore, and Saudi Arabia. Exports to Japan (the largest U.S. market), Hong Kong, and West Germany declined from 1978 levels.

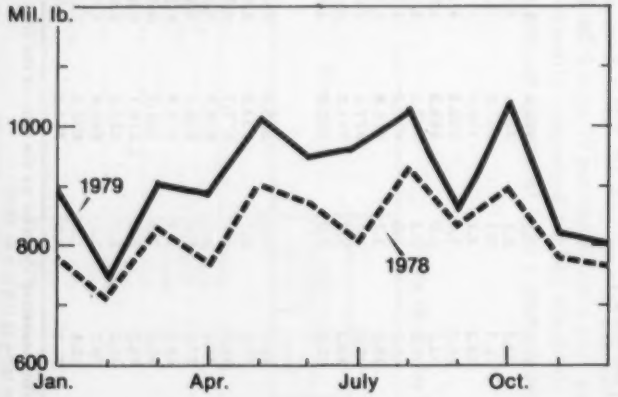
Shipments of whole young chicken and chicken parts to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (U.S. territories) totaled an estimated 140 million pounds. This compares with 126 million in 1978.

Total exports and shipments of young chicken meat in 1980 may exceed the 1979 levels, although competition from other countries for the export market could alter this outlook.

Consumption of Young Chicken Gains

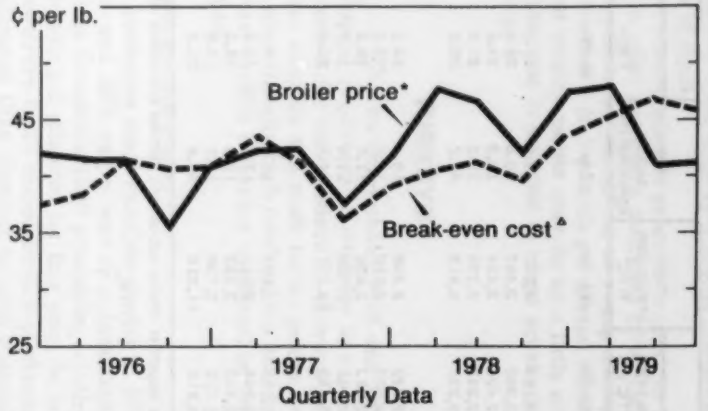
Consumers used more young chicken meat (broiler-fryers and other young birds, such as roasters and capons) in 1979 than ever before. Per capita use is currently estimated at 48.6 pounds, up from 44.7 pounds in 1978. The consumption figures

Broiler Slaughter*



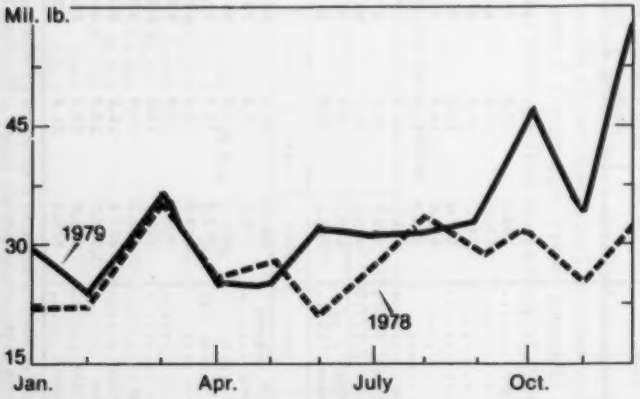
*Certified ready-to-cook, under Federal inspection.

Broilers
Break-Even Cost and Market Price



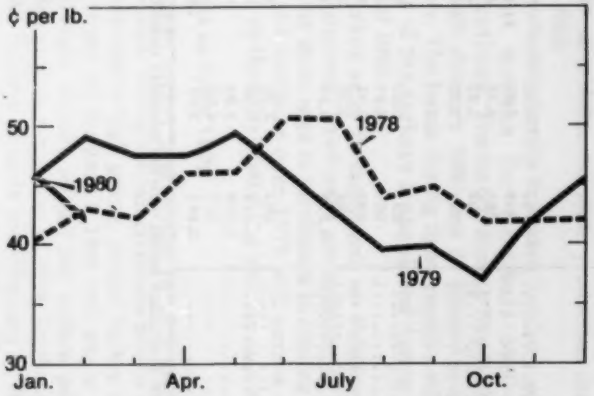
*Nine city weighted average. ΔEstimated U.S. break-even cost.

Broiler Exports*



*Ready-to-cook weight.

Broiler Prices*



*Nine city weighted average.

Table 11—Broiler supply and prices

Year and quarters	Federally inspected slaughter				Total production RTC[1]	Per capita consumption	Prices	
	Number	Av. wt.	Live weight pounds	Certified RTC wt.			Farm	9-city
	Mil.	*Lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Cts./lbs.*	*Cts./lb.*
1977								
I	782	3.82	2,985	2,156	2,201	9.8	23.5	40.9
II	869	3.80	3,305	2,399	2,447	10.8	24.4	42.3
III	884	3.78	3,340	2,424	2,474	10.9	24.6	42.4
IV	798	3.90	3,110	2,248	2,296	10.2	21.5	37.6
Year	3,334	3.82	12,741	9,227	9,418	41.7	23.5	40.8
1978								
I	831	3.88	3,226	2,327	2,390	10.5	24.2	41.8
II	909	3.87	3,519	2,547	2,616	11.6	28.7	47.6
III	922	3.84	3,540	2,567	2,636	11.6	28.0	46.6
IV	854	3.95	3,371	2,443	2,509	11.0	24.7	42.1
Year	3,516	3.88	13,656	9,883	10,151	44.7	26.4	44.5
1979								
I	907	3.90	3,541	2,551	2,622	11.5	28.3	47.5
II	1,011	3.90	3,936	2,844	2,922	12.8	27.9	47.7
III	1,009	3.92	3,951	2,855	2,933	12.8	24.0	40.8
IV	917	4.02	3,683	2,665	2,739	11.8	23.6	41.7
Year	3,843	3.93	15,111	10,916	11,216	48.8	25.9	44.4

[1] Total production equals federally inspected slaughter plus other slaughter minus cut-up and further processing condemnations.

Table 12—Young chicken supply and utilization, 1978-79

Year	Production[1]	Beginning stocks	Total supply	End stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance	Per capita
	Million pounds							*Pounds*
1978:								
January	802.7	29.4	832.1	27.5	36.0	2.2	766.4	3.55
February	735.2	27.5	762.7	21.8	32.7	2.1	706.1	3.27
March	852.2	21.8	874.0	21.8	46.1	3.1	803.0	3.72
April	789.7	21.8	811.5	22.5	33.2	2.7	753.1	3.49
May	927.2	22.5	949.7	19.8	36.3	3.4	890.2	4.12
June	898.6	19.8	918.4	21.1	31.1	2.9	863.3	3.99
July	823.2	21.1	844.3	21.7	37.2	2.3	783.1	3.62
August	956.3	21.7	978.0	20.9	44.3	2.6	910.2	4.20
September	856.7	20.9	877.6	21.1	39.2	1.7	815.6	3.76
October	920.8	21.1	941.9	22.8	40.9	1.1	877.1	4.04
November	800.0	22.8	822.8	23.2	38.3	1.5	759.8	3.50
December	788.1	23.2	811.3	20.1	42.2	4.0	745.0	3.43
1979:								
January	922.0	20.1	942.1	17.9	41.1	2.1	880.9	4.05
February	770.1	17.9	788.0	17.7	35.4	2.7	732.2	3.37
March	930 2	17.7	947.9	18.3	49.3	2.6	877.7	4.03
April	915.0	18.3	933.3	16.3	35.0	3.2	878.8	4.04
May	1,040.2	16.3	1,056.5	16.8	37.1	6.2	996.4	4.57
June	966.6	16.8	983.4	18.6	42.5	8.9	913.4	4.19
July	991.1	18.6	1,009.7	23.4	42.8	2.3	941.2	4.31
August	1,055.0	23.4	1,078.4	25.5	40.2	2.6	1,010.1	4.62
September	887.1	25.5	912.6	28.9	45.0	1.7	837.0	3.83
October	1,066.7	28.9	1,095.6	38.5	59.7	1.1	996.4	4.55
November	842.8	38.5	881.3	31.4	45.4	1.5	803.0	3.66
December	829.4	31.4	860.8	30.6	71.7	4.0	754.6	3.44

[1] Total monthly production is estimated by multiplying the monthly federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual federally inspected slaughter. The ratio in 1979 is the same as the one in 1978.

will be finalized when total 1979 broiler production is reported in April.

Domestic consumption is expected to continue to increase in 1980 as record numbers of broilers move to market. Consumption of young chicken may rise another 1 to 2 pounds per person. Meanwhile, other poultry meats may be up a little and total red meat use is expected to about equal year-earlier levels.

TURKEYS

Very good returns throughout 1978 and 1979 have prompted producers to continue to expand poult production for 1980 production. However, the large turkey supplies will push turkey prices well below the exceptionally high levels of the past two years. Thus, profits to turkey producers in 1980 may be small.

1980 Production Still Higher

Turkey producers made excellent profits in 1978 and 1979—and 1979 output was up substantially. Despite less favorable 1980 prospects, another large expansion is planned for this year. In late 1979, producers in 20 major turkey-producing States indicated they planned to raise 9 percent more turkeys in 1980 than in 1979. Those 20 States accounted for 96 percent of the turkeys raised in 1979. Heavy breed intentions were up 17 percent and light breeds, 36 percent. The inventory of breeder hens indicates there will be ample eggs to meet intentions. Turkey breeder hens on December 1, 1979 were 10 percent above a year earlier.

Federally inspected turkey slaughter for January was up 42 percent from a year earlier. Weekly slaughter reports for February show that production is continuing at a high level. First-quarter turkey production may be up about 35 percent from the record output of a year ago. Large increases in turkey output probably will continue in the second quarter when production may be up by a fifth.

Producers sharply increased hatchery activity in recent months for first-half 1980 turkey marketings. The hatch during September 1979 through January 1980 was 23 percent over a year earlier. The hatch during these months will supply most of the turkeys slaughtered during the first half of 1980.

Turkey eggs in incubators on February 1 were up 8 percent. Producers are expected to continue placing more eggs in incubators in coming months, but the increase over 1979 will narrow substantially as the heavy hatching months approach.

Stocks up From 1979

Large turkey production in 1979 and reduced movement through retail channels late in the year, in response to high prices, pushed turkey cold storage stocks on January 1, 1980 well above year-earlier levels. Stocks totaled 240 million pounds, 65 million pounds more than in 1979. Stocks increased to 249 million pounds on February 1, 78 million pounds more than a year earlier. These were the highest January 1 and February 1 stock levels since 1975.

Turkey Prices Decline

Turkey prices have declined sharply from the high levels of last November-December and remain well below a year ago. Prices generally declined throughout the first 3 quarters of 1979 before

Table 13—Turkey hatchery operations, United States, 1979-80

Month	Poults hatched						Eggs in incubator first of month change from prev. year		
	Light breeds		Heavy breeds		Total		Light	Heavy	Total
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
	Thousand						*Percent*		
January	955	1,479	12,813	14,290	13,768	15,769	48	5	8
February	1,008		14,607		15,615		25	6	8
March	1,052		19,025		20,077				
April	1,138		19,851		20,989				
May	1,209		20,578		21,787				
June	1,231		18,661		19,892				
July	1,236		15,583		16,819				
August	1,026		10,499		11,525				
September	892		7,104		7,996				
October	1,210		7,715		8,925				
November	1,426		8,350		9,776				
December	1,612		10,586		12,198				

Turkey prices

Calendar quarters	Liveweight	New York, wholesale, frozen f.o.b. or equivalent		
		Young hens 8-16 lbs.	Young toms 14-20 lbs	Young toms 24-26 lbs.
	Cents per pound			
1978				
I	37.9	60.2	59.0	62.2
II	39.4	61.4	61.0	68 5
III	43.1	68.2	67.7	70.0
IV	47.6	77.1	73.4	72.4
Year	42.0	66.7	65 3	68.3
1979				
I	45.2	70.2	70.0	72.3
II	41.8	66.2	62.8	66.6
III	38.3	63.1	57.8	63.9
IV	44.2	73.1	67.5	67.6
Year	42.4	67.5	64.5	67.6

Table 14—Estimated 2nd half 1980 turkey price/production relationships[1]

Total turkey production		Estimated New York wholesale price for young hen turkey[2]
Million pounds	Percent change from year earlier	
		Cents per pound
1,662	+15	54-56
1,590	+10	57-59
1,517	+5	60-62
1,445	0	[3]63-65
1,373	-5	66-68
1,301	-10	69-71
1,228	-15	72-74

[1] Based on historical relationships. [2] Simple average for 8-16 pound young hen turkeys, f.o.b. dock or equivalent in carlots or truckiots, U.S. Grade A, frozen, ready-to-cook. [3] The estimated 63-65 cents per pound is based on prospective conditions for competing meats, general economic activity, and cold storage holdings of turkey meat and assumes no change from a year earlier in the federally inspected slaughter of turkey.

The prices, other than the base 63-65 cents per pound, were estimated by assuming the same conditions as under the base for competing meats, economic activity, and cold storage holdings but various changes from a year earlier in the slaughter of turkey.

strengthening in the fall. Young hens, 8 to 16 pounds, in New York, averaged over 75 cents per pound during November-December. January 1980 prices averaged 62 cents, but by late February had dropped to about 57 cents a pound, 10 cents below a year earlier.

Turkey prices are not expected to increase much in coming months because of large stocks, sharply higher production than a year earlier, and continued large pork supplies. Prices likely will average below year-earlier levels during the remainder of the year. First-half 1980 wholesale prices for 8 to 16 pound young hens in New York probably will average in the high 50-cents-a-pound range.

Second Half of 1980 Turkey Prospects

Turkey meat prices in the second half of 1980 will not be as high as in July-December 1979. While beef and pork supplies are expected to be smaller, larger supplies of broilers and turkey will be nearly offsetting.

Production costs for turkeys marketed during July-December 1980 will probably be higher than in 1979. With grain and soybean supplies remaining large, feed prices may be near a year earlier. However, much depends on the 1980 crops. Input costs, other than feed ingredients, will continue upward.

January 1 stocks were the largest on that date since 1975. Even with production gains slowing later this year, high stock levels probably will depress prices during the balance of the year.

If competing meat supplies, consumers' disposable incomes, and turkey cold storage stocks turn out about as expected, an increase in July-December 1980 turkey meat output of 6 percent from a year earlier, would be expected to result in the price of 8 to 16 pound young hen turkeys at New York averaging 9 to 11 cents below the 68 cents of July-December 1979.

1979 Turkey Crop Record Large

The 1979 turkey crop totaled 156.5 million head, up 13 percent from 1978 and a new record. Heavy breed turkeys increased 11 percent to 145 million, while light breeds rose 41 percent to 11 million head.

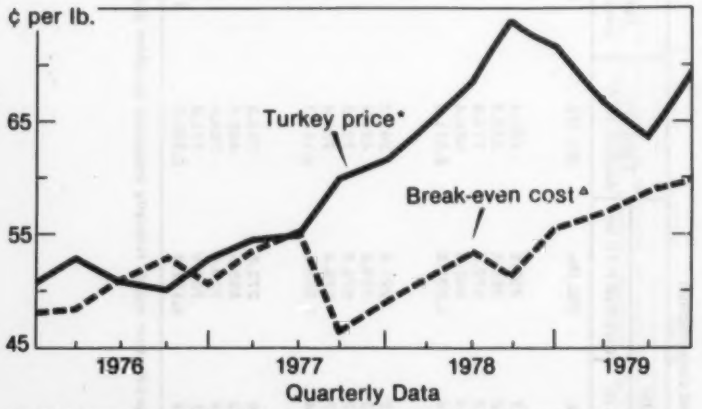
Turkey meat output in federally inspected plants in 1979 totaled a record 2,182 million pounds (ready-to-cook weight), up 10 percent from 1978. The number of turkeys inspected was up nearly 11 percent, but the average weight was 1 percent lighter.

More turkey meat continued to go for further processing in 1979. Further processed turkey meat, other than whole birds, increased over 12 percent and totaled 800 million pounds. This equaled about 37 percent of total certified ready-to-cook federally inspected output, up slightly from 1978. Further processing of whole bird turkeys (those which have been injected, basted, marinated, or smoked and packaged whole) only gained 7 percent to 538 million pounds. Cut-up turkey was also up 13 percent to 526 million pounds.

USDA Purchases

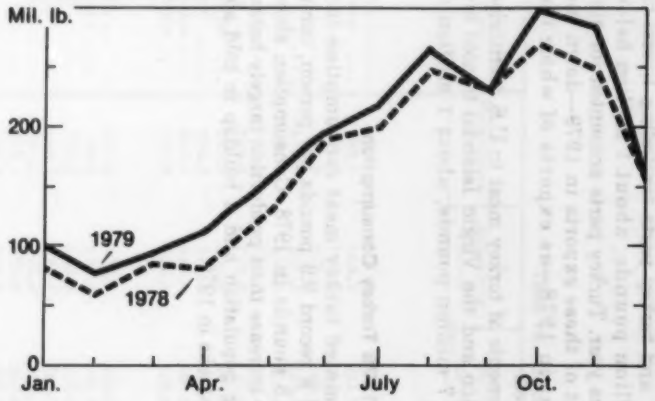
Purchases of young turkey and turkey rolls by USDA for use in the school lunch and other domes-

Turkeys
Break-Even Cost and Market Price



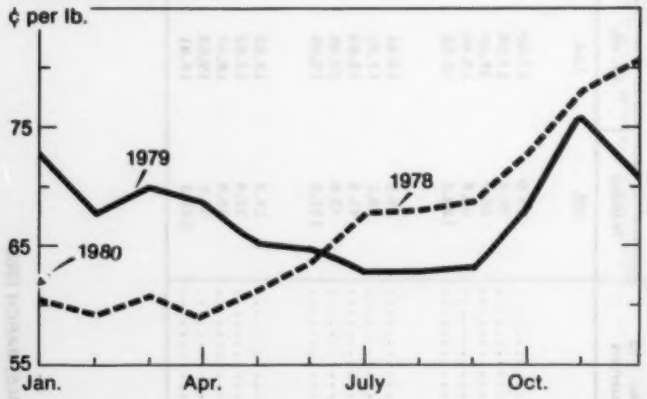
*Weighted average price in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles of 8 - 16 pound young hens and 24 - 26 pound young toms. △Estimated U.S. break-even cost.

Turkey Slaughter*



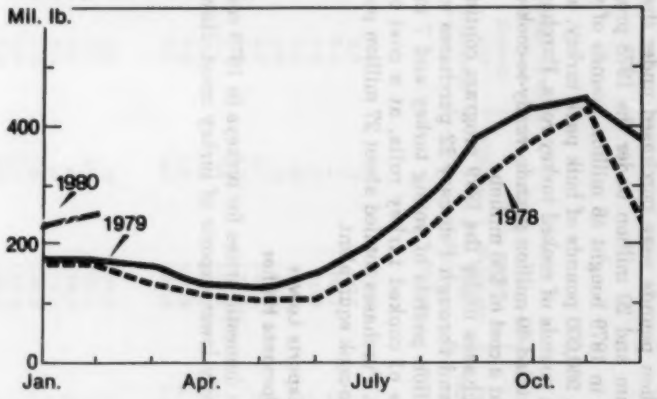
*Certified ready-to-cook, under Federal inspection.

Turkey Prices*



*Young hens 8 - 16 pounds, New York.

Turkey Cold Storage Stocks*



*First of month.

tic food programs in 1979 totaled the equivalent of 96 million pounds of ready-to-cook turkey. Of this, 76 million pounds were purchased under the 1979 program and 20 million under the 1978 program. USDA in 1979 bought 46 million pounds of young turkey, 980,000 pounds of bulk pack turkey, and 31 million pounds of cooked turkey rolls. Purchases in 1978 totaled 80 million pounds, ready-to-cook equivalent, at a cost of $56 million.

Purchases under the 1979 program continue in 1980, and through February 22 purchases totaled 15 million pounds of young turkey and 7 million pounds of cooked turkey rolls, at a cost of $15 million. Purchases totaled about 27 million pounds, ready-to-cook equivalent.

1979 Exports Lower But Shipments Higher

High domestic prices for turkeys in 1979 resulted in slightly lower exports of turkey meat. However, shipments to U.S. territories increased slightly and just offset the decline in exports. Exports of whole turkey and turkey parts (excluding livers) totaled 50 million pounds, about 1 million below the previous year. Turkey parts accounted for about 73 percent of these exports in 1979—down from 81 percent in 1978—as exports of whole turkeys increased.

Shipments of turkey meat to U.S. territories (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) totaled an estimated 7 million pounds, about 1 million above 1978.

Larger 1979 Turkey Consumption

Estimated turkey meat consumption in 1979 totaled a record 9.9 pounds per person, compared with 9.3 pounds in 1978. Consumption showed a smaller increase than production largely because of growing population and a buildup in cold storage turkey stocks in 1979.

Table 15—Turkey supply and consumption

Year and quarters	Federally inspected slaughter				Total production RTC[1]	Per capita consumption
	Number	Av. wt.	Live wt. lb.	Certified RTC wt.		
	Mil.	*Lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Lbs.*
1977						
I	15.0	17.90	267.7	209.5	222.4	1.3
II	26.3	17.58	462.2	365.4	388.3	1.4
III	46.2	18.35	847.2	672.2	714.8	2.3
IV	40.8	19.96	815.3	645.3	686.4	4.2
Year	128.3	18.65	2,392.4	1,892.5	2,011.9	9.2
1978						
I	15.3	18.84	289.2	227.8	242.2	1.3
II	28.1	17.96	504.3	399.6	424.6	1.7
III	45.8	18.69	856.2	679.7	723.5	2.3
IV	42.6	20.05	853.7	676.4	720.4	4.1
Year	131.8	18.99	2,503.4	1,983.5	2,110.7	9.4
1979						
I	18.3	18.83	345.5	271.5	288.5	1.4
II	32.4	17.99	583.3	465.5	495.4	1.9
III	48.8	18.53	905.4	720.0	766.6	2.4
IV	46.5	19.63	914.1	724.9	771.8	4.3
Year	146.1	18.81	2,748.3	2,181.8	2,322.3	10.0

[1] Total production equals federally inspected slaughter plus other sla

Table 16— Turkey: Supply and utilization, 1978-79

Year	Production[1]	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance	Per capita
	Million pounds						*Pounds*	*Number*
1978:								
January	87.1	167.9	255.0	168.3	4.5	2.4	79.8	.37
February	63.4	168.3	231.7	136.6	3.7	.7	90.7	.42
March	91.8	133.0	228.4	113.0	6.6	.1	108.7	.50
April	85.9	113.0	198.9	101.1	4.6	.3	92.9	.43
May	137.3	101.1	238.4	103.9	2.3	.9	131.3	.61
June	201.4	103.9	305.3	152.1	3.4	.8	148.3	.69
July	212.6	152.8	365.4	213.6	3.2	2.0	146.6	.68
August	265.0	213.6	477.6	301.2	4.6	1.2	171.6	.79
September	245.9	301.2	547.1	373.3	6.2	1.4	166.2	.77
October	288.8	373.3	662.1	425.4	7.9	2.6	226.2	1.04
November	265.1	425.4	690.5	236.2	6.0	1.5	446.8	2.06
December	166.4	236.2	402.6	175.1	4.1	1.4	222.0	1.02
1979:								
January	105.6	175.1	280.7	170.9	3.9	.9	105.0	.48
February	82.0	170.9	252.9	155.6	2.8	1.4	93.1	.43
March	100.9	155.6	256.5	135.8	3.0	.9	116.8	.54
April	119.4	135.8	255.2	128.9	2.8	.8	122.7	.56
May	167.4	128.9	296.3	152.9	3.2	1.6	138.6	.64
June	208.6	152.9	361.5	200.9	3.9	2.5	154.2	.71
July	233.8	200.9	434.7	271.3	5.2	2.0	156.2	.71
August	285.5	271.3	556.8	382.4	6.1	1.2	167.1	.76
September	248.5	382.4	630.9	431.3	6.9	1.4	191.3	.87
October	316.8	431.3	748.1	442.3	9.1	2.6	294.0	1.34
November	278.8	442.3	721.1	277.6	5.3	1.5	436.7	1.99
December	176.2	277.6	453.8	240.0	5.0	1.4	207.3	.95

[1] Total monthly production is estimated by multiplying the monthly federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual federally inspected slaughter. The ratio used in 1979 is the same as the one in 1978.

Table 17—Prices and price spreads for large eggs, frying chickens and medium turkeys, by regions and 4-region average

Item	Grade A large eggs			U.S. grade A fryers			U.S. grade A 8-16 lb. turkeys		
	October 1979	November 1979	December 1979	October 1979	November 1979	December 1979	October 1979	November 1979	December 1979
	Cents per dozen			*Cents per pound*			*Cents per pound*		
Northeast prices									
Farm price	48.0	55.8	59.8	28.7	31.7	33.5	55.5	66.8	67.6
Price to retailer	63.4	70.1	75.8	44.4	46.4	49.4	75.0	79.1	81.7
Retail price	88.3	89.8	98.0	64.5	66.5	68.5	90.5	87.0	93.0
Price spreads									
Farm to consumer	40.3	34.0	38.2	35.8	34.8	35.0	35.0	20.2	25.4
Farm to retailer	15.4	14.3	16.0	15.7	14.7	15.9	19.5	12.3	14.1
Retail	24.9	19.8	22.2	20.1	20.1	19.1	15.5	7.9	11.3
Midwest prices									
Farm price	46.6	53.4	60.0	26.9	32.3	34.7	55.6	66.9	67.7
Price to retailer	60.9	67.3	73.8	42.0	46.3	48.4	75.8	79.3	79.4
Retail price	79.2	83.9	86.7	59.5	62.5	64.5	87.0	85.5	88.0
Price spreads									
Farm to consumer	32.6	30.5	26.7	32.6	30.2	29.8	31.4	18.6	20.3
Farm to retailer	14.3	13.9	13.8	15.1	14.0	13.7	20.2	12.4	11.7
Retail	18.3	16.6	12.9	17.5	16.2	16.1	11.2	6.2	8.6
Southern prices									
Farm price	42.2	49.2	52.6	26.6	32.5	34.7	55.5	66.9	67.6
Price to retailer	65.4	72.0	78.6	37.4	42.9	45.7	82.0	82.9	86.7
Retail price	78.3	84.8	92.0	63.0	65.5	67.5	88.0	87.0	90.0
Price spreads									
Farm to consumer	36.1	35.6	39.4	36.4	33.0	32.8	32.5	20.2	22.4
Farm to retailer	23.2	22.8	26.0	10.8	10.4	11.0	26.5	16.1	19.1
Retail	12.9	12.8	13.4	25.6	22.6	21.8	6.0	4.1	3.3
Western prices									
Farm price	46.4	54.4	59.7	32.7	37.2	37.8	54.3	64.5	66.8
Price to retailer	66.2	73.7	78.8	50.5	51.0	57.1	74.1	78.9	83.8
Retail price	71.3	79.0	82.5	62.0	65.5	69.0	88.5	85.5	88.0
Price spreads									
Farm to consumer	24.9	24.6	22.8	29.3	28.3	31.2	34.2	21.0	21.2
Farm to retailer	19.8	19.3	19.1	17.8	13.8	19.3	19.8	14.4	17.0
Retail	5.1	5.3	3.7	11.5	14.5	11.9	14.4	6.6	4.2
4-region average									
Farm price	45.8	53.2	58.0	28.7	33.4	35.2	55.2	66.3	67.4
Price to retailer	64.0	70.8	76.7	43.6	46.6	50.2	76.7	80.1	82.9
Retail price	79.3	84.4	89.8	62.2	65.0	67.4	88.5	86.3	89.7
Price spreads									
Farm to consumer	33.5	31.2	31.8	33.5	31.6	32.2	33.3	20.0	22.3
Farm to retailer	18.2	17.6	18.7	14.9	13.2	15.0	21.5	13.8	15.5
Retail	15.3	13.6	13.1	18.6	18.4	17.2	11.8	6.2	6.8

Table 18-Estimated costs and returns for market eggs[1]

Calendar quarters	Wholesale, Production costs all eggs		cartoned Grade A large eggs		Net returns[2 3 5]
	Feed[2]	Total[2]	Total costs[2 3]	14 metro areas price[3]	
	Cents per dozen				
Annual average[2]					
1972	17.3	28.9	43.3	40.5	-2.8
1973	29.2	41.7	58.1	64.3	6.2
1974	31.0	45.4	63.5	63.0	-0.4
1975	29.0	43.5	61.8	62.9	1.0
1976[4]	28.5	41.5	59.9	69.9	10.0
1977[4]	27.4	40.9	59.9	63.8	3.9
1978[4]	27.2	41.3	60.5	62.2	1.7
1979[5]	30.0	45.1	65.6	68.8	3.2
1976[4]					
I	26.7	39.7	58.1	67.7	9.6
II	27.7	40.7	59.1	62.5	3.4
III	31.3	44.3	62.7	71.2	8.5
IV	28.3	41.3	59.7	77.9	18.2
1977[4]					
I	29.6	43.1	62.1	74.4	12.4
II	31.7	45.2	64.2	58.9	-5.2
III	25.4	38.9	57.9	62.7	4.8
IV	23.4	36.9	55.9	59.4	3.5
1978[4 5]					
I	25.9	40.0	59.2	62.0	2.8
II	28.8	42.9	62.1	55.0	-7.1
III	27.4	41.5	60.7	63.4	2.7
IV	26.8	40.9	60.1	68.2	8.1
1979[5]					
I	27.9	43.0	63.5	73.0	9.5
II	29.6	44.7	65.2	67.2	2.1
III	32.3	47.4	67.9	65.4	-2.4
IV	30.3	45.4	65.9	69.5	3.6

[1] Estimated by computerized formula. [2] Weighted by monthly egg production less estimated eggs used for hatching. [3] Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market value for Grade A large eggs. [4] 1976-78 cost and net return estimates have been revised due to changes in the method of calculation. [5] Preliminary.

Table 19—Estimated costs and returns for broilers[1]

Calendar quarters	Production costs liveweight		Wholesale ready-to-cook		Net returns[2 3 5]
	Feed[2]	Total[2]	Total costs[2 3]	9-city weighted average price[3]	
	Cents per pound				
Annual average[2]					
1972	9.0	14.3	28.2	28.2	-0.1
1973	16.4	22.2	39.8	42.4	2.6
1974	15.8	22.0	40.1	38.0	-2.0
1975	15.1	21.3	39.4	45.2	5.8
1976[4]	14.9	21.1	39.4	40.2	0.9
1977[4]	15.4	21.7	40.5	40.9	0.4
1978[4]	15.0	21.5	40.2	44.6	4.4
1979[5]	16.8	24.6	45.4	44.3	-1.1
1976[4]					
I	13.5	19.7	37.5	42.1	4.7
II	13.9	20.1	38.0	41.7	3.7
III	16.4	22.6	41.4	41.5	0.1
IV	15.7	21.9	40.5	35.5	-5.0
1977[4]					
I	15.7	22.0	40.8	40.9	0.1
II	17.6	23.9	43.5	42.4	-1.1
III	16.0	22.3	41.3	42.3	1.0
IV	12.1	18.4	36.0	37.6	1.6
1978[4]					
I	14.2	20.8	39.1	41.8	2.6
II	15.2	21.8	40.6	47.7	7.1
III	15.7	22.3	41.2	46.5	5.3
IV	14.7	21.2	39.8	42.1	2.3
1979[5]					
I	15.6	23.4	43.7	47.4	3.7
II	16.4	24.3	44.9	47.7	2.9
III	17.9	25.7	46.8	40.8	-6.0
IV	17.3	25.1	45.9	41.3	-4.6

[1] Estimated by computerized formula. [2] Weighted by monthly broiler slaughter. [3] Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market value for ready-to-cook broilers. [4] 1976-78 cost and net return estimates have been revised due to changes in the method of calculation. [5] Preliminary.

Table 20—Estimated costs and returns for turkeys[1]

Calendar quarters	Production costs liveweight		Wholesale ready-to-cook		Net returns[2,3,5]
	Feed[2]	Total[2]	Total costs[2,3]	3-city composite price[2,4]	
	Cents per pound				
Annual average[2]					
1972	13.5	20.5	34.1	35.8	1.7
1973	25.6	33.1	50.6	64.2	13.6
1974	22.5	30.7	48.8	45.6	-3.2
1975	22.1	30.7	49.4	55.1	5.8
1976[5]	22.4	31.4	50.9	51.0	0.1
1977[5]	22.6	31.6	51.4	56.2	4.9
1978[5]	22.1	31.7	51.7	68.8	17.2
1979[6]	25.3	35.8	58.2	67.0	8.7
1976[5]					
I	20.1	29.1	48.0	50.9	2.9
II	20.5	29.5	48.4	52.9	4.5
III	22.6	31.6	51.1	50.8	-0.2
IV	24.1	33.1	53.0	50.2	-2.7
1977[5]					
I	22.2	31.2	50.8	52.9	2.1
II	24.5	33.5	53.6	54.4	0.8
III	25.6	34.6	55.1	54.9	-0.2
IV	18.7	27.7	46.4	59.8	13.4
1978[5,6]					
I	19.9	29.4	48.8	61.5	12.7
II	21.9	31.5	51.4	64.5	13.0
III	23.5	33.0	53.3	68.7	15.4
IV	21.7	31.2	51.1	74.0	22.9
1979					
I	22.9	33.4	55.3	71.6	16.3
II	24.1	34.6	56.7	66.4	9.7
III	25.7	36.2	58.7	63.4	4.7
IV	26.5	37.0	59.8	69.0	9.3

[1] Estimated by computerized formula. [2] Weighted by monthly turkey slaughter. [3] Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market values for heavy young turkeys. [4] Weighted average of 8-16 young hens and 24-26 pound young toms in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. [5] 1976-78 cost and net return estimates have been revised due to changes in the method of calculation. [6] Preliminary.

Table 21—U.S. young chicken exports to major importers, 1965, 1970, 1975-79

Country or area	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	1,000 pounds						
Canada	2,978	1,380	6,588	16,072	14,908	24,934	20,504
Mexico	780	2,068	9,569	11,651	12,088	14,802	21,687
Jamaica	1,241	12,057	24,148	36,982	32,055	26,881	32,430
Barbados	1,313	6,632	3,703	4,839	2,934	3,778	5,672
Netherlands Antilles	2,936	4,493	6,660	8,743	8,340	9,431	11,360
United Kingdom	741	523	298	1,259	1,938	861	1,763
Netherlands	5,616	152	260	580	1,493	508	914
West Germany	20,752	1,231	492	833	1,287	1,162	394
Greece	5,562	3,241	145	190	205	94	37
Switzerland	1,970	12,941	363	1,671	1,290	935	1,000
Hong Kong	8,356	17,141	20,131	37,948	40,719	38,531	36,829
Japan	9,219	9,800	29,114	447,037	61,074	77,082	73,327
Singapore	0	1,279	10,102	13,940	19,270	21,212	26,322
Iraq	0	0	0	62,026	31,570	57	12
Saudia Arabia	1,270	263	793	1,671	1,973	2,933	6,889
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	4,830	13,966	0	0
Egypt	1,132	—	—	40	12,302	5,098	24,618
Nigeria	43	—	710	4,061	8,419	5,845	8,648
Other	25,178	20,506	22,365	33,036	47,458	[1] 96,991	131,050
Total	87,912	93,707	137,731	287,409	313,289	331,138	403,456

[1] Venezuela accounted for 47,087 thousand pounds in 1979, 47,570 thousand pounds in 1978, and 7,518 thousand in 1977.

Table 22—Egg production, by States and regions, by years, 1972-79[1]

State and region	Number of eggs produced[1]							
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Million							
Maine	1,443	1,549	1,671	1,708	1,791	1,849	1,916	1,926
New Hampshire	300	304	255	260	237	210	222	218
Vermont	128	150	136	115	114	121	120	111
Massachesetts	466	393	376	402	343	355	341	339
Rhode Island	57	52	61	59	52	51	51	59
Connecticut	857	822	727	702	803	863	897	938
New York	2,271	2,052	2,030	1,984	1,903	1,805	1,845	1,767
New Jersey	746	756	736	620	548	446	375	342
Pennsylvania	2,918	2,851	2,759	2,800	2,701	2,960	3,436	3,836
North Atlantic	9,186	8,929	8,751	8,650	8,492	8,660	9,203	9,536
Ohio	2,324	2,102	2,103	2,109	1,994	1,941	2,140	2,199
Indiana	3,209	3,148	3,080	3,156	3,091	3,128	3,447	3,536
Illinois	1,778	1,666	1,545	1,507	1,398	1,389	1,380	1,347
Michigan	1,523	1,539	1,412	1,467	1,520	1,530	1,497	1,491
Wisconsin	1,313	1,267	1,183	1,194	1,094	981	973	911
East North Central	10,147	9,722	9,321	9,433	9,097	8,969	9,437	9,484
Minnesota	2,584	2,474	2,385	2,209	2,238	2,120	2,189	2,183
Iowa	2,296	2,167	2,087	2,058	2,040	2,004	1,914	1,849
Missouri	1,473	1,347	1,149	1,241	1,193	1,199	1,320	1,376
North Dakota	153	153	151	132	120	99	95	89
South Dakota	814	785	770	698	620	579	565	512
Nebraska	813	775	723	782	737	739	780	802
Kansas	718	673	601	599	564	548	511	483
West North Central	8,851	8,374	7,866	7,719	7,512	7,288	7,374	7,294
Delaware	130	128	135	115	129	128	129	130
Maryland	334	327	335	331	327	308	313	327
Virginia	824	790	758	767	800	819	885	939
West Virginia	261	240	248	256	230	192	154	178
North Carolina	3,433	3,212	3,037	2,802	2,756	2,846	3,081	3,155
South Carolina	1,381	1,319	1,301	1,384	1,282	1,248	1,409	1,561
Georgia	5,465	5,534	5,827	5,284	5,591	5,468	5,662	6,067
Florida	2,837	2,806	2,852	2,779	2,846	2,998	2,954	3,189
South Atlantic	14,665	14,356	14,493	13,718	13,961	14,007	14,587	15,546
Kentucky	537	515	527	518	541	566	553	583
Tennessee	1,113	1,088	1,028	1,002	974	993	974	998
Alabama	2,852	2,853	2,945	2,951	2,919	3,183	3,329	3,300
Mississippi	2,281	1,983	1,908	1,707	1,719	1,775	1,696	1,653
Arkansas	3,795	3,695	3,601	3,594	3,752	3,812	4,002	4,123
Louisiana	744	665	664	658	671	598	603	601
Oklahoma	502	446	428	430	458	487	612	754
Texas	2,685	2,496	2,292	2,360	2,357	2,436	2,630	2,795
South Central	14,509	13,741	13,393	13,220	13,391	13,850	14,399	14,807
Montana	217	215	203	199	185	175	193	178
Idaho	168	197	186	184	192	192	206	192
Wyoming	32	29	27	27	26	24	18	14
Colorado	297	317	390	476	505	508	533	481
New Mexico	234	208	197	234	270	288	359	368
Arizona	164	153	150	159	143	140	124	109
Utah	296	306	311	321	283	335	395	385
Nevada	3	4	5	4	5	3	2	2
Washington	1,035	1,058	1,085	1,082	1,058	1,063	1,121	1,172
Oregon	554	535	543	519	532	525	555	590
California	8,652	7,680	8,485	8,467	8,635	8,345	8,412	8,713
West	11,650	10,702	11,582	11,672	11,834	11,602	11,918	12,204
Alaska	7	7	6	5	6	6	4	6
Hawaii	204	208	207	209	218	218	218	229
United States[2]	69,219	66,039	65,620	64,626	64,511	64,600	67,140	69,107

[1] Annual estimates cover the period December 1 previous year thru November 30. [2] Sum of States will not add to U.S. total due to rounding.

Table 23— Chickens: Number on Farms by classes and by regions, December 1, 1970-79

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	Alaska and Hawaii	United States
	1,000 head							
	TOTAL HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE							
1970	43,737	43,833	42,936	67,702	68,045	56,166	964	323,383
1971	40,842	44,839	41,143	68,204	66,364	55,607	979	317,978
1972	39,766	44,050	38,181	65,016	63,725	48,430	986	300,154
1973	37,336	41,197	37,267	65,113	61,108	50,770	1,012	293,803
1974	37,492	41,338	34,680	60,959	58,169	52,329	1,066	286,033
1975	35,821	41 168	33,754	59,842	56,923	51,256	979	279,743
1976	36,056	39,340	32,570	60,968	59,070	50,610	1,040	279,654
1977	37,157	39,925	31,994	65,857	62,545	51,114	1,031	286,623
1978	38,935	41,118	32,050	64,196	63,900	51,863	1,049	293,111
1979	39,633	40,530	31,330	67,634	62,641	51,727	1,022	294,517
	PULLETS 3 MONTHS OLD AND OLDER NOT OF LAYING AGE							
1970	5,123	6,323	5,374	12,398	12,194	8,613	181	50,206
1971	5,287	6,403	5,584	12,729	12,905	7,460	191	50,559
1972	4,874	6,069	4,980	12,921	12,624	7,170	195	48,833
1973	5,743	6,482	5,196	13,224	13,594	7,649	138	52,026
1974	5,157	6,775	4,967	11,578	10,851	7,269	155	46,752
1975	5,711	6,441	4,896	13,365	11,002	6,862	127	48,404
1976	5,803	5,449	4,964	12,273	12,364	6,829	87	47,769
1977	5,849	6,607	4,693	12,309	11,887	6,168	137	47,650
1978	6,336	6,147	4,296	13,017	11,990	6,433	132	48,351
1979	7,266	5,645	3,819	12,991	14,963	5,410	148	50,242
	PULLETS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD							
1970	4,908	6,330	4,385	14,664	12,587	9,860	260	52,994
1971	4,928	6,334	3,833	12,062	12,350	7,131	270	46 908
1972	4,924	5,872	4 198	12,507	12,330	9,006	185	49,022
1973	5,422	7,017	5,074	15,857	13,788	9,514	182	56,854
1974	5,228	6,485	4,019	12,071	11,060	6,839	130	45,832
1975	5,220	6,595	4,185	12,051	11,348	6,700	162	46,261
1976	5,325	6,866	3,833	11,549	11,608	5,845	158	45,184
1977	5,584	6,862	4,535	11,144	11,484	6,417	160	46,186
1978	6,797	6,715	4,154	12,154	11,802	6,563	177	48,362
1979	6,380	5,958	4,021	12,349	13,398	6,210	160	48,476
	TOTAL ALL CHICKENS							
1970	54,327	56,882	53,293	96,921	95,306	75,145	1,406	433,280
1971	51,562	57,974	51,125	95,158	93,908	70,595	1,441	421,763
1972	50,075	56,337	47,888	92,557	91,028	64,939	1,367	404,191
1973	48,978	55,054	47,997	96,264	90,880	68,263	1,333	408,769
1974	48,286	54,919	44,116	86,502	82,064	66,862	1,352	384,101
1975	47,085	54,541	43,249	87,069	81,357	65,184	1,269	379,754
1976	47,520	51,962	41,720	86,763	85,329	63,658	1,286	378,238
1977	49,058	53,710	41,580	88,407	88,355	63,990	1,329	386,429
1978	52 496	54,290	40,843	91,238	90,382	65,161	1,359	395,769
1979	53,711	52,450	39,500	95,135	93,851	63,698	1,331	399,676

Table 24—Turkeys: Number raised in 20 selected States in 1978 and 1979 and number intended to be raised in 1980

State	Heavy breeds			Light breeds			All breeds			1980 as % of 1979
	1978	1979	1980[1]	1978	1979	1980[1]	1978	1979	1980[1]	
	1,000 head									*Percent*
Arkansas[2]							12,500	13,340	14,500	109
California	16,760	18,781	19,550	20	74	75	16,780	18,855	19,625	104
Colorado[2]							3,580	3,885	3,890	100
Georgia	1,799	2,516	2,642				1,799	2,516	2,642	105
Indiana	4,624	5,631	6,790	31	9	15	4,655	5,640	6,805	121
Iowa	6,214	6,113	6,785	45	47	46	6,259	6,160	6,831	111
Minnesota	17,319	18,994	19,394	3,919	5,672	7,360	21,238	24,666	26,754	108
Missouri[2]							10,500	10,950	13,640	125
North Carolina[2]							18,854	23,100	25,950	112
North Dakota[2]							950	1,020	1,070	105
Ohio[2]							2,565	2,350	2,714	115
Oklahoma[2]							1,450	1,890	2,080	110
Oregon[2]							1,275	1,265	1,265	100
Pennsylvania	3,280	4,070	4,958	170	670	777	3,450	4,740	5,735	121
South Carolina	2,527	2,998	3,000				2,527	2,998	3,000	100
South Dakota[2]							979	1,253	1,328	106
Texas[2]							7,300	8,000	8,500	106
Utah	2,794	2,921	2,775				2,794	2,921	2,775	95
Virginia[2]							8,546	9,174	9,130	100
Wisconsin	5,680	5,640	5,700	26	5	4	5,706	5,645	5,704	101
20 States total	126,186	139,857	149,607	7,521	10,511	14,331	133,707	150,368	163,938	109
United States	130,879	145,216	N.A.	8,000	11,313	N.A.	138,924	156,529	N.A.	N.A.

[1] Intended. [2] Breakdown by breeds not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. N.A.—Not Available.

Table 25—Turkey breeder hens: Number on farms, Selected States, December 1, 1977-79

State	Heavy breeds			Light breeds			All breeds			1979 as % of 1978
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	
	1,000 head									*Percent*
Arkansas[1 2]										
California	490	530	[1]	10	20	[1]	500	550	553	101
Georgia	46	47	61			0	46	47	61	130
Illinois	50	59	[1]			[1]	50	59	[1]	
Iowa	82	90	75	3	8	1	85	98	76	78
Michigan							52	40	44	110
Minnesota	390	460	460	90	133	173	480	593	633	107
Missouri[1]							220	230	300	130
Nebraska							8	16	[2]	
North Carolina[1]							420	495	620	125
Ohio[1]							104	120	130	108
Oregon[1]							45	63	74	117
Pennsylvania	14	47	[1]	3	1	[1]	17	48	61	127
South Carolina[1]										
Texas	460	475	[1]			[1]	460	475	533	112
Virginia							149	168	168	100
West Virginia	23	11	[1]	5	4	[1]	28	15	14	93
Other States[2]							374	353	433	144
TOTAL	2,881	3,121	3,357	157	249	343	3,038	3,370	3,700	110

[1] Breakdown by breeders not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. [2] Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Washington combined to avoid disclosing individual operations.

AN ESTIMATE OF CHANGES IN DEMAND FOR SHELL AND BREAKER EGGS

William L. Henson*

ABSTRACT: Updating an earlier study of the monthly demand for shell eggs and eggs purchased for commercial breaking yielded results different than in the earlier study. Monthly demand for eggs for breaking has changed from elastic to inelastic. Small changes in monthly egg prices can no longer be expected to be accompanied by relatively large changes in the quantity of eggs used per month for breaking.

KEYWORDS: Eggs, demand, prices.

As the egg industry moves toward fewer and larger production units and increasing degrees of coordination among units, the potential impacts of each firm's actions on total supply and demand also increase. Demand models can be useful to industry decision makers as they evaluate the impacts of their actions on their firms and the industry. The models can also be used by industry and policy analysts as they evaluate future trends and potentials for growth of the industry.

The value of these tools is often directly related to how well they reflect relationships which exist during the period and in the economic environment being evaluated. When time series data are used to estimate demand relationships, economic conditions in the time period analyzed often play an important role in determining the magnitude and even the direction of the effects of different variables on the quantity of product demanded. The usefulness of demand functions based on time series data is often enhanced if the data series are periodically updated and relationships in the model are re-estimated to account for changes which may have occurred over time.

An Egg Demand Model

Several alternative models of the monthly demand for eggs were described and compared in a study reported in 1969.[1] A preferred model and estimation procedure were identified based on economic logic and the results of various statistical tests. The preferred model was a two-equation system which accounted for the inter-relationship between shell egg demand (demand for eggs for table use) and demand for eggs for use by commercial egg breakers. The equations included shift variables to account for demand seasonality. The estimation procedure provided for simultaneous solution of the equations in the model. Data used in the study were for September, 1955 through August, 1967. To update the results of this study, data for April, 1967 through March, 1979 were used with the same model and estimation methodology as used in the earlier study to calculate new estimates of the relationships. Variables included in the model were:

Q^S_t = per capita number of shell (table) eggs purchased in month t.

Q^B_t = per capita number of eggs purchased for breaking in month t.

P^S_t = New York quotation for best large white eggs in cents per dozen in constant dollars for month t.

Y_t = per capita disposable income in thousands of constant value dollars at an annual rate in month t.

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[1]Bange, Gerald A. and Filmore E. Bender. *An Estimate of Monthly Demand for Shell and Breaker Eggs*, University of Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Publication 703, College Park, MD, June 1969.

T_t = trend value in month t (T_t = 1, 2, ... 144)
M_{it} = a dummy variable which permits the level of the demand estimate to shift. In January M_{1t}=1 and M_{2t}=M_{3t}= . . . M_{12t}=0; in February M_{2t}=1 and M_{1t}=M_{3t}= . . .M_{12t}=0; etc.

Changes in the Relationship In the Egg Demand Model

Table A-1 includes updated estimates of structural parameters of the model of monthly per capita demand for shell eggs (top equation) and for eggs purchased for commercial breaking (bottom equation). All things equal, the monthly per capita quantity of shell eggs demanded decreased .14 eggs per one cent per dozen increase in egg prices. This is about the same rate of response as that reported in the earlier study. The estimated rate of decrease in the level of monthly average per capita shell egg demand, all things equal, was .06 per month compared to .07 eggs per month estimated in the earlier study. The increase in demand of 3.37 shell eggs per capita per month associated with a $1,000 increase in per capita incomes, all things equal, was less than half of the 8.15 egg increase estimated in the earlier study. The range of monthly shifts around the annual monthly average per capita shell egg demand was -1.97 to +1.89 eggs, slightly more narrow than that estimated in the earlier study. Data in column N_1 are estimates of demand elasticities by month calculated using the updated data series while those in column N_2 are estimates reported in the earlier study. Demand elasticities, often used in policy analysis, express the percentage change in quantity of a good demanded which accompanied a one-percent change in its price. Estimates based on data for both time periods were about the same, about -.20, and there was little seasonal variation in response rates.

Changes in the relationships in the breaking egg demand equation were somewhat more substantial than those in the shell egg demand equation. The shell egg price was used in the breaking egg demand equation as a proxy for breaking egg prices. No appropriate historical breaking egg price series was available. Based on use of the updated data series, a one cent per dozen increase in egg prices, all things equal, was accompanied by only a .06 egg per capita per month decrease in purchases of eggs for breaking. This is less than one third of the .20 egg decrease reported in the earlier study. The downward demand trend in monthly average per capita demand for eggs purchased for breaking, all things equal, was only .01 eggs based on the updated data compared to .04 eggs reported in the earlier study. A $1,000 increase in per capita incomes, all other things equal, was accompanied by a 1.55 eggs per capita per month increase in demand for eggs purchased for breaking based on the updated data series compared with a 4.49 egg increase reported on the earlier study. The range of monthly shifts in per capita demand for eggs purchased for breaking, all things equal, was -.31 to .62 based on the updated data series, compared with -.82 to 1.11 reported in the earlier study. The most notable change was in the estimates of demand elasticities for eggs purchased for breaking. In the earlier study it was reported that demand for eggs purchased for breaking was elastic. This meant that when egg prices changed, the percentage change in quantity demanded was greater than the percentage change in prices. There was also considerable seasonal variation in elasticity of demand for eggs purchased for breaking with the highest response to changes in egg prices in the last 4 months of the year and the least response in the second quarter of the year. For example, based on results reported in that study, a 1 percent decrease in egg prices in November, all other things equal, could be expected to be accompanied by a 12.15 percent increase in per capita quantity of eggs purchased for breaking. Estimates of elasticity of demand for eggs purchased for breaking based on the updated data series were all in the unit or inelastic response rate range. This means a 1 percent change in egg prices, all other things equal, was accompanied by an equal (unit elasticity) or smaller (inelastic) percentage change in quantity of eggs demanded for purchases for commercial breaking. In the earlier study, the range of estimates of demand elasticities for eggs for breaking among months was -1.26 to -12.15. Based on use of the updated series, there was substantially less seasonal variation though the seasonal pattern of variation was similar. The range of estimates was only -.47 to -1.02.

Implications of Changes In Relationships in the Model

Results of updating the monthly egg demand model suggest that the upward pressure of increasing consumer incomes on egg demand, both in shell and processed forms, has decreased considerably. Also, though the rate of decrease in level of demand for both shell and processed eggs was tempered, the downward trend in demand for eggs in both forms does not appear to have reversed. Deflated average per capita income during the period of the earlier study was $2,258.00 compared with $3,091.00 based on the updated data series. This change, all other things equal, based on the updated estimates of parameters of the demand model accounted for an increase in total per capita demand for shell and breaking eggs of

Table A-1--Updated Estimates of Structural Parameters of a Model of the Monthly Demand for Shell and Breaker Eggs.

Q_t^S	A	M_{1t}	P_t^S	T_t	Y_t	N_1	N_2[a/]
January	20.39	1.67	- .14	- .06	3.37	- .21	- .19
February		-1.33				- .21	- .20
March		1.02				- .19	- .18
April		- .55				- .18	- .18
May		- .50				- .16	- .16
June		-1.97				- .18	- .18
July		- .28				- .19	- .20
August		- .13				- .20	- .22
September		- .46				- .22	- .26
October		.15				- .19	- .23
November		.49				- .21	- .23
December		1.89				- .21	- .21

Q_t^B	A	M_{1t}	P_t^S	T_t	Y_t	N_1	N_2
January	.49	- .21	- .06	- .01	1.55	- .92	-4.67
February		- .43				- .85	-3.62
March		- .01				- .73	-2.63
April		- .04				- .62	-1.86
May		.26				- .49	-1.26
June		.62				- .47	-1.52
July		.25				- .64	-3.05
August		.21				- .68	-4.77
September		.06				- .79	-10.40
October		- .10				- .69	-8.93
November		- .31				- .89	-12.15
December		- .31				-1.02	-8.18

a/ Elasticity estimates reported in the earlier study.

4.10 eggs per month. This increase, however, was offset by the downward trend in total demand which, all other things equal, accounted for a decrease in total per capita demand for shell and breaking eggs of 5.04 eggs per month by the middle of the time period included in the updated data series. It appears that any expansion in industry egg supply not offset by at least an equal increase in population can be expected to be accompanied by decreasing egg prices.

U.S. population is currently increasing about 1.7 million people per year. Per capita total quantity of shell and breaking eggs demanded during the period included in the updated data series averaged 301 eggs per year. At these rates and current layer output rates, population increases alone would justify an egg industry rate of expansion of only about 1.8 million layers per year, or slightly over 0.5 percent of current industry capacity per year. Changes in layer productivity, rates of population growth and other variables which effect per capita demand for eggs could mean that if this rate of expansion is maintained, egg prices would decline. Furthermore, since the demand for eggs in both markets is inelastic, a production expansion would be expected to be accompanied by a proportionally larger price decrease. Average per capita total quantity of shell and breaker eggs purchased during the period of the earlier study was 27.02 eggs per month compared with only 25.11 based on the updated data series. The average deflated egg price was 39.12 cents per dozen during the period of the earlier study compared with 31.20 cents per dozen based on the updated data series. These changes are additional evidence of a decrease in demand for eggs between periods.

Finally, the results of use of the updated data series to estimate relationships in the egg demand model suggest that monthly demand for eggs for breaking has changed from elastic to inelastic. This suggests that small changes in monthly egg prices can no longer be expected to be accompanied by relatively large changes in the quantity of eggs used per month for commercial breaking. The substantial decrease in seasonal fluctuation in monthly per capita quantity of eggs purchased for breaking also suggests this market may no longer be as receptive of uncommited shell egg production as it once was described to be.

Limitations of the Demand Model

Many relationships which could modify egg industry prospects are not explicitly accounted for in the model. The impacts of changes in demographic composition of the population and changing consumer tastes and preferences are combined in a single trend term. Individual variables in these groups may be exerting pressures in the different directions. Any effect of industry promotional activities are also accounted for in the trend term. The checkoff was not in effect for the full time period included in the updated data series and also the impacts of promotional activities may be cumulative and not at their peak even now. The downward trend in egg demand may have been arrested. Current high rates of inflation, particularly in food prices, and rapidly increasing energy prices, may also exert upward pressure on the demand for eggs. Consumers with less income available to buy food may seek out lower cost protein sources for their diets.

In spite of these limitations, it appears that structural relationships in the demand model have changed. This suggests that if the egg industry is to maintain prices, a different pattern of production would follow based on relationships reestimated in this study.

Table 26—Selected poultry and egg statistics*

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 1.—Eggs: Production and disposition														
Number of layers:														
First of month														
1977	Mil.	280.0	276.8	275.0	273.8	270.2	268.4	268.2	268.5	274.3	279.4	282.6	286.6	
1978	Mil.	287.6	284.0	280.7	279.7	278.1	277.2	274.6	275.2	278.9	283.6	288.2	293.1	
1979	Mil.	291.2	292.0	289.8	288.4	286.2	282.6	283.2	284.5	286.5	289.7	291.1	294.5	
Average for month														
1977	Mil.	278.4	275.9	274.4	272.0	269.3	267.3	267.4	271.4	276.8	281.0	284.6	287.0	275.5
1978	Mil.	285.8	282.4	280.2	278.9	277.6	275.9	274.9	277.0	281.2	285.9	290.7	292.2	281.9
1979	Mil.	291.6	290.9	289.1	286.8	283.9	282.9	283.9	285.5	288.1	290.4	292.8	295.0	288.4
Eggs per 100 layers:														
First of month														
1977	No.	63.5	62.7	64.6	65.7	65.7	65.4	64.5	63.6	64.0	64.0	64.4	65.1	
1978	No.	65.3	64.4	64.7	66.5	66.3	66.5	66.4	64.6	65.2	65.0	64.8	65.5	
1979	No.	65.5	64.6	65.0	66.6	66.3	66.7	66.0	65.4	65.5	65.0	65.4	66.4	
Average for month														
1977	No.	1,956	1,782	2,021	1,971	2,034	1,950	1,986	1,978	1,921	1,990	1,944	2,021	23,554
1978	No.	2,009	1,808	2,034	1,993	2,061	1,979	2,016	2,012	1,954	2,012	1,956	2,033	23,867
1979	No.	2,019	1,816	2,042	1,994	2,062	1,992	2,038	2,031	1,968	2,021	1,977	2,054	24,004
Monthly egg production														
1977	Mil. doz.	453.9	409.7	462.2	446.8	456.5	434.4	442.5	447.4	443.2	466.0	461.2	483.4	5,407
1978	Mil. doz.	478.6	425.5	475.0	463.3	476.9	455.0	461.8	464.5	457.9	479.2	473.8	495.1	5,607
1979	Mil. doz.	490.5	440.2	491.9	476.6	487.7	469.7	482.2	483.2	470.2	489.2	482.4	505.1	5,769
Eggs used for hatching														
1977	Mil. doz.	32.1	38.3	38.9	39.8	37.3	35.5	34.9	33.3	34.5	33.0	35.3	36.6	429
1978	Mil. doz.	33.8	39.2	40.2	43.0	40.6	38.8	38.5	36.0	37.4	36.3	38.8	40.3	463
1979	Mil. doz.	37.0	43.6	43.5	45.9	44.2	42.2	42.3	37.8	38.6	38.8	39.9	41.2	493
Eggs broken commercially														
1977	Mil. doz.	43.9	45.6	56.3	57.0	65.0	70.1	61.3	64.2	58.8	54.8	56.0	53.2	686
1978	Mil. doz.	53.9	47.1	53.8	53.1	65.6	71.4	58.8	64.2	58.9	58.7	50.7	51.9	686
1979	Mil. doz.	54.8	47.3	53.1	53.2	62.9	66.0	65.2	67.8	55.9	67.2	57.6	50.4	701
Cold Storage stocks:														
Frozen egg products														
1977	Mil. lbs.	26.1	26.9	24.9	24.6	25.3	28.0	31.4	35.1	35.4	33.7	33.4	31.2	
1978	Mil. lbs.	29.7	27.0	25.5	22.9	22.9	22.2	26.6	28.0	28.7	28.7	27.6	25.6	
1979	Mil. lbs.	25.3	25.5	24.5	21.1	21.7	21.6	22.8	25.8	24.7	24.1	25.7	23.6	
Shell eggs														
1977	Mil. doz.	.8	.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	
1978	Mil. doz.	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.8	1.4	1.3	.7	1.1	
1979	Mil. doz.	1.1	.7	.5	.7	.6	.8	.7	1.0	.8	.9	.7	.7	
Shell equivalent all eggs[1]														
1977	Mil. doz.	20.7	21.2	20.2	19.9	20.5	22.2	25.0	27.8	28.3	27.1	26.9	25.2	
1978	Mil. doz.	23.7	21.5	20.2	18.1	18.5	17.7	21.0	22.0	23.2	23.1	21.7	20.5	
1979	Mil. doz.	20.3	20.0	19.1	16.7	17.1	17.2	18.0	20.6	19.6	19.2	20.2	18.7	
Exports:														
Shell eggs														
1977	Mil. doz.	2.5	2.1	3.6	2.9	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.9	48
1978	Mil. doz.	7.1	2.6	4.6	3.5	5.2	3.1	2.7	2.8	4.2	4.8	3.3	2.8	47
1979	Mil. doz.	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.5	5.2	5.2	4.3	42
Shell equivalent all eggs[1]														
1977	Mil. doz.	3.1	2.5	4.4	3.9	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.4	7.6	6.5	6.7	7.5	67
1978	Mil. doz.	11.8	8.1	11.8	8.5	9.7	7.1	6.2	5.4	6.7	8.7	6.6	6.0	97
1979	Mil. doz.	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.8	5.3	5.2	6.7	5.7	6.1	9.6	7.2	7.4	78
Per capita consumption:														
Shell eggs														
1977	No.	20.9	17.9	20.1	19.2	19.4	18.1	19.1	19.1	19.0	20.7	20.2	21.4	235
1978	No.	21.1	18.6	20.8	20.0	20.3	18.8	19.9	19.8	19.8	20.8	20.7	21.9	242
1979	No.	21.7	18.9	21.4	20.5	20.5	19.3	20.4	20.3	20.2	20.6	20.6	22.2	247
All eggs[1]														
1977	No.	23.3	20.5	23.2	22.2	22.7	21.8	22.2	22.5	22.2	23.6	23.3	24.2	272
1978	No.	23.9	20.9	23.4	22.6	23.7	22.3	22.9	23.2	22.8	23.9	23.4	24.6	278
1979	No.	24.6	21.4	24.3	23.2	23.8	22.8	23.6	24.0	23.0	24.0	23.7	24.8	283
Table 2.—Eggs: Prices for shell eggs and egg products														
Shell eggs (price per dozen):														
Received by farmers, U.S.[2 3]														
1977	Cents	66.1	65.5	58.9	55.4	49.2	47.3	50.9	51.6	52.3	47.8	51.2	53.3	54.2
1978	Cents	49.2	54.7	54.8	51.7	49.2	43.7	49.6	52.7	54.4	52.7	58.0	61.6	52.7
1979	Cents	60.3	60.1	64.3	60.2	56.7	55.6	53.4	52.3	54.8	52.2	57.4	63.8	57.6
Midwest cities, large eggs,														
paid by first receivers[4]														
1977	Cents	78.5	75.4	67.0	62.6	55.1	54.6	61.6	60.9	61.7	55.6	57.8	62.7	62.8
1978	Cents	57.2	65.0	64.1	58.1	53.4	50.6	61.8	62.9	64.2	61.5	67.1	72.5	61.5
1979	Cents	71.8	69.9	73.6	69.9	63.6	64.6	64.2	66.4	65.4	62.2	69.2	75.9	68.1

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 2.—Eggs: Prices for shell eggs and egg products—Continued														
Price to volume buyers, cartoned Grade A large[5]														
13-metro areas														
1977	Cents	78.98	76.61	67.99	63.28	56.09	57.52	63.07	62.67	62.49	56.33	58.44	63.34	63.90
1978	Cents	57.86	64.05	64.31	59.04	54.62	51.34	61.75	63.45	64.97	62.34	68.76	73.30	62.15
1979	Cents	72.79	70.17	75.66	71.33	64.34	66.08	64.45	63.10	(7)	(7)	(7)	77.01	69.44
New York														
1977	Cents	81.04	76.25	67.39	61.38	55.05	57.00	62.35	61.35	60.81	56.05	56.57	64.05	63.27
1978	Cents	57.15	64.94	64.00	57.90	52.86	50.62	62.75	62.75	63.75	62.14	68.75	72.65	61.68
1979	Cents	72.50	68.00	75.14	69.57	62.55	66.10	64.00	67.00	64.74	63.18	69.80	75.26	68.15
Chicago														
1977	Cents	78.74	75.55	67.50	62.45	55.69	57.00	62.75	59.33	59.29	53.68	55.05	61.52	62.38
1978	Cents	55.19	62.84	62.04	56.95	52.00	49.29	61.15	61.78	63.20	60.81	67.15	71.65	60.34
1979	Cents	71.27	67.68	73.50	68.71	61.91	64.81	61.90	64.03	61.96	59.71	66.30	72.38	66.18
Los Angeles, Grade AA														
1977	Cents	78.29	76.47	70.13	67.29	61.05	64.00	66.50	69.00	68.30	60.68	65.10	65.62	67.70
1978	Cents	60.14	62.74	66.43	61.00	60.41	53.40	62.10	64.11	66.90	64.10	71.15	76.10	64.05
1979	Cents	75.91	75.47	80.14	77.43	69.27	68.10	66.00	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	73.19
Egg products (price per lb.):														
Frozen, New York—Philadelphia[6]														
Whole, light colored														
1977	Cents	50.47	48.28	45.46	41.61	41.11	39.53	38.56	37.19	37.06	36.14	37.50	35.03	40.66
1978	Cents	33.12	34.29	35.89	37.50	37.91	36.50	37.79	40.33	40.72	41.34	46.31	47.19	39.07
1979	Cents	43.25	41.36	42.94	42.56	44.53	43.31	42.31	41.17	43.57	42.81	45.94	45.68	50.10
Whites														
1977	Cents	32.31	32.16	31.03	30.19	30.69	29.75	28.76	27.17	26.47	25.39	25.97	25.06	28.75
1978	Cents	24.50	25.57	27.00	28.34	29.47	27.41	28.29	30.28	31.38	32.00	35.53	36.31	29.67
1979	Cents	35.03	34.00	34.39	34.66	35.47	34.17	33.44	33.25	33.14	32.19	30.31	28.36	39.51
Yolks, sugared														
1977	Cents	79.20	76.62	71.78	65.50	64.11	63.00	63.19	62.50	63.03	61.75	62.53	59.31	66.04
1978	Cents	55.16	54.96	54.83	55.59	55.75	54.03	54.86	57.50	59.56	60.38	65.50	66.44	57.88
1979	Cents	62.06	60.57	62.76	63.62	64.75	64.39	65.06	65.18	67.86	68.88	71.00	71.43	70.52
Dried, New York														
Whole														
1977	Dollars	2.04	2.00	(7)	1.64	1.65	1.63	1.62	1.55	1.52	1.46	1.51	1.43	(7)
1978	Dollars	1.37	1.38	1.44	1.50	1.53	1.47	1.51	1.61	1.63	1.62	1.73	1.80	1.55
1979	Dollars	1.71	1.68	1.68	1.71	1.74	1.76	1.78	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.78	1.77	1.74
Yolks														
1977	Dollars	2.05	1.98	1.80	1.58	1.60	1.61	1.58	1.54	1.52	1.46	1.50	1.42	1.64
1978	Dollars	1.33	1.37	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.43	1.50	1.54	1.54	1.61	1.62	1.47
1979	Dollars	1.52	1.49	1.49	1.54	1.58	1.56	1.57	1.56	1.64	1.68	1.73	1.76	1.59
Albumen, spray dried														
1977	Dollars	2.66	2.61	2.55	2.48	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.27	2.21	2.08	2.01	1.96	2.34
1978	Dollars	1.88	1.91	2.08	2.33	2.37	2.31	2.34	2.48	2.55	2.61	2.71	2.83	2.37
1979	Dollars	2.77	2.69	2.70	2.73	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.67	2.54	2.72
Table 3.—Poultry: Slaughter in federally inspected plants														
Young chicken:														
Number inspected														
1977	Mil.	255.8	241.5	284.9	268.6	292.0	308.6	277.3	318.6	288.5	273.4	258.6	266.2	3,334
1978	Mil.	276.5	257.5	297.3	271.6	319.9	317.6	293.1	335.5	293.4	309.8	274.5	269.6	3,516
1979	Mil.	317.3	268.6	321.4	315.7	360.0	334.8	344.2	366.2	298.2	356.3	283.7	276.8	3,843
Liveweight pounds														
1977	Mil. lbs.	989	913	1,083	1,028	1,115	1,162	1,029	1,199	1,111	1,068	997	1,045	12,741
1978	Mil. lbs.	1,084	993	1,149	1,068	1,245	1,209	1,107	1,287	1,147	1,233	1,075	1,063	13,656
1979	Mil. lbs.	1,247	1,041	1,253	1,232	1,400	1,305	1,338	1,418	1,195	1,432	1,134	1,116	15,111
Certified ready-to-cook														
1977	Mil. lbs.	713.8	659.2	783.2	744.9	809.9	843.7	746.5	870.4	808.2	775.5	719.8	753.2	9,227
1978	Mil. lbs.	781.4	715.7	830.0	769.1	902.6	874.9	801.7	930.8	834.0	896.4	779.1	767.3	9,883
1979	Mil. lbs.	897.3	749.1	905.0	889.8	1,013.5	940.7	965.3	1,026.3	863.2	1,038.0	820.1	1807.2	10,916
Cut-up, ready-to-cook weight														
1977	Mil. lbs.	246.8	247.0	304.9	282.9	304.6	315.6	270.1	355.0	307.9	296.6	288.4	301.6	3,522
1978	Mil. lbs.	309.4	273.6	326.3	294.0	326.6	320.2	293.1	341.2	310.4	335.0	310.4	296.9	3,717
1979	Mil. lbs.	335.5	288.6	355.7	310.9	370.5	335.7	326.3	376.4	298.4	342.4	311.4	336.2	3,988
Further processed, RTC weight														
1977	Mil. lbs.	50.5	52.9	66.5	58.3	53.1	67.8	59.8	65.8	60.3	60.4	61.0	59.9	716
1978	Mil. lbs.	92.4	58.6	66.5	62.2	72.9	78.3	70.1	78.3	69.6	77.0	64.0	70.3	830
1979	Mil. lbs.	79.7	72.1	90.0	81.1	94.6	84.0	78.7	88.6	65.2	95.3	77.5	82.4	989

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Table 3.—Poultry: Slaughtered in federally inspected plants—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Mature chicken:														
Number inspected														
1977	Mil.	16.6	16.7	19.5	18.8	16.6	18.0	11.6	14.0	15.5	15.0	14.0	16.5	193
1978	Mil.	18.1	17.6	20.1	14.9	15.7	18.2	13.2	13.5	14.1	16.4	13.7	15.3	191
1979	Mil.	18.3	16.0	18.9	19.3	17.0	14.7	14.8	18.0	15.8	18.9	14.2	15.1	201
Liveweight pounds														
1977	Mil. lbs.	70.1	69.0	83.5	79.6	71.9	78.1	49.1	60.4	68.6	65.5	61.1	70.6	828
1978	Mil. lbs.	74.6	73.0	83.5	64.3	68.3	77.8	57.8	60.8	62.7	72.1	60.9	66.1	822
1979	Mil. lbs.	78.2	68.4	82.0	83.3	76.5	69.2	66.9	83.0	72.4	86.5	62.5	65.9	895
Certified ready-to-cook														
1977	Mil. lbs.	43.6	42.6	51.5	48.6	44.3	48.3	30.4	37.5	42.6	40.7	38.0	44.0	512
1978	Mil. lbs.	46.0	45.2	51.5	39.7	42.3	47.6	35.9	38.1	39.3	44.5	38.0	40.8	509
1979	Mil. lbs.	47.9	42.0	50.8	51.4	47.1	43.7	41.7	51.6	45.4	53.9	39.1	40.9	556
Cut-up, ready-to-cook weight														
1977	Mil. lbs.	.7	.8	1.0	1.3	.8	.8	.7	.9	1.1	.8	.7	.9	10
1978	Mil. lbs.	.9	.4	.7	2.2	.9	.9	.6	1.1	.7	1.7	.7	.2	11
1979	Mil. lbs.	.7	.3	.6	.7	.6	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	.3	4
Further processed, RTC weight														
1977	Mil. lbs.	37.8	38.5	43.1	39.5	35.9	33.1	22.4	35.7	32.4	34.8	31.4	33.4	418
1978	Mil. lbs.	38.5	38.5	39.9	36.5	40.8	39.1	23.2	40.5	36.3	46.2	39.2	34.7	453
1979	Mil. lbs.	44.8	40.8	46.0	38.3	44.1	35.2	29.7	34.3	33.2	45.1	41.7	39.7	473
Fryers—Roasters														
Number inspected														
1977	Mil.	.4	.8	1.1	.7	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.7	.8	.5	9
1978	Mil.	.5	.5	.6	.4	.6	.7	.6	.8	.6	.5	.7	.4	.7
1979	Mil.	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.8	.9	1.1	.8	.8	.8	.6	9
Liveweight pounds														
1977	Mil. lbs.	4.0	7.2	9.8	6.4	7.3	9.6	8.2	8.0	7.4	7.0	7.9	4.3	87
1978	Mil. lbs.	4.7	4.9	5.0	3.6	5.9	6.8	5.3	7.5	5.4	4.7	7.1	3.3	64
1979	Mil. lbs.	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.2	8.0	8.6	9.6	8.0	8.0	7.3	5.4	86
Certified ready-to-cook														
1977	Mil. lbs.	3.2	5.8	7.8	5.1	5.8	7.6	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.5	6.2	3.4	69
1978	Mil. lbs.	3.7	3.9	4.0	2.9	4.7	5.3	4.2	5.9	4.2	3.7	5.5	2.5	51
1979	Mil. lbs.	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.1	6.4	6.8	7.5	6.3	6.2	5.7	4.3	65
Young turkey														
Number inspected														
1977	Mil.	4.0	3.4	5.0	5.1	7.2	11.2	12.2	15.7	15.3	15.2	14.8	8.8	118
1978	Mil.	4.5	3.6	5.5	5.4	8.5	12.1	12.8	15.8	14.8	16.5	15.0	9.4	124
1979	Mil.	5.6	4.7	6.2	7.4	10.2	12.5	14.0	17.1	14.5	18.1	16.1	9.9	136
Liveweight pounds														
1977	Mil. lbs.	84.8	66.2	90.7	92.9	130.6	208.8	227.1	297.9	291.6	308.9	303.0	183.3	2,286
1978	Mil. lbs.	98.8	70.3	103.3	97.4	155.4	228.1	241.3	303.0	284.9	335.4	305.8	195.0	2,419
1979	Mil. lbs.	120.9	91.8	113.4	133.2	190.2	232.8	262.1	326.2	282.9	365.6	321.9	202.2	2,643
Certified ready-to-cook														
1977	Mil. lbs.	66.1	51.9	71.0	73.1	103.3	165.4	180.2	236.7	231.2	244.5	240.3	144.7	1,808
1978	Mil. lbs.	77.6	55.3	81.5	77.4	122.7	181.0	192.4	240.7	225.5	266.6	242.6	153.6	1,917
1979	Mil. lbs.	94.1	72.4	89.9	106.0	151.6	186.5	209.8	258.6	224.8	290.1	255.5	160.2	2,099
Total turkey[5]														
Number inspected														
1977	Mil.	4.5	4.3	6.1	5.8	8.0	12.5	13.3	16.7	16.2	15.9	15.7	9.3	128
1978	Mil.	5.0	4.2	6.1	5.8	9.3	13.0	13.6	16.8	15.5	17.1	15.7	9.8	132
1979	Mil.	6.3	5.3	6.8	8.1	10.8	13.5	15.1	18.3	15.5	19.0	16.9	10.6	146
Liveweight pounds														
1977	Mil. lbs.	90.5	74.8	102.4	100.2	139.1	228.8	239.1	307.6	300.6	316.2	311.3	187.9	2,392
1978	Mil. lbs.	104.1	75.7	109.4	101.7	163.7	238.9	250.8	313.5	291.9	341.2	313.9	198.6	2,503
1979	Mil. lbs.	127.8	97.9	119.8	141.2	197.5	244.6	274.3	337.9	293.3	375.0	330.0	209.0	2,748
Certified ready-to-cook														
1977	Mil. lbs.	70.5	58.7	80.3	78.9	110.0	176.5	189.6	244.4	238.2	250.3	246.8	148.2	1,892
1978	Mil. lbs.	81.8	59.7	86.3	80.8	129.3	189.5	199.9	248.8	230.9	271.2	248.9	156.3	1,983
1979	Mil. lbs.	99.3	77.2	95.0	112.3	157.3	195.9	219.2	267.7	233.0	297.5	261.9	165.5	2,182
Cut-up, ready-to-cook weight														
1977	Mil. lbs.	29.0	27.6	32.5	27.7	28.6	39.0	37.2	46.7	41.9	40.0	41.0	35.1	426
1978	Mil. lbs.	32.8	30.4	35.8	32.4	40.8	37.3	39.0	48.0	44.6	45.4	42.8	36.7	466
1979	Mil. lbs.	41.7	34.4	40.5	37.4	44.9	43.9	43.8	52.9	39.2	53.7	49.0	45.4	526
Further processed, RTC weight														
Whole bird[6]														
1977	Mil. lbs.	6.9	7.9	12.4	16.5	24.0	38.2	51.6	66.8	75.5	75.2	56.6	27.6	459
1978	Mil. lbs.	11.1	9.4	10.4	9.9	24.3	43.3	59.2	72.2	78.0	86.0	72.0	25.2	501
1979	Mil. lbs.	15.8	13.9	20.7	19.2	35.0	55.7	48.4	73.7	66.3	90.8	64.0	34.4	538
Other														
1977	Mil. lbs.	43.3	42.9	56.8	44.1	50.8	62.4	59.2	67.3	65.8	67.9	61.4	43.5	665
1978	Mil. lbs.	45.2	44.2	53.4	42.5	53.2	62.1	59.8	81.4	71.4	76.5	72.4	48.3	710
1979	Mil. lbs.	50.9	50.9	58.1	51.5	66.7	61.0	72.5	90.5	60.4	90.4	80.4	66.4	800

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 4.—Total poultry slaughter and commercial red meat production														
Total poultry slaughter, ready-to-cook weight[10]														
1977	Mil. lbs.	849	780	938	895	988	1,095	988	1,179	1,115	1,092	1,028	969	11,916
1978	Mil. lbs.	932	831	981	901	1,088	1,127	1,062	1,234	1,119	1,229	1,081	979	12,553
1979	Mil. lbs.	1,067	878	1,063	1,066	1,232	1,195	1,241	1,363	1,156	1,407	1,136	1,026	13,820
Commercial red meat production, carcass weight														
1977	Mil. lbs.	3,237	3,084	3,551	3,195	3,122	3,298	2,925	3,404	3,354	3,345	3,416	3,241	39,172
1978	Mil. lbs.	3,215	3,045	3,342	3,079	3,269	3,081	2,883	3,274	3,139	3,355	3,345	3,094	38,119
1979	Mil. lbs.	3,281	2,758	3,093	2,882	3,133	2,990	2,960	3,328	2,879	3,556	3,306	3,076	37,240
Table 5.—Poultry: Cold storage holdings and exports														
Cold storage holdings, first of month (ready-to-cook weight)														
Broilers, fryers, roasters														
1977	Mil. lbs.	32.9	27.4	24.6	26.5	25.2	27.9	31.3	30.3	29.6	30.7	31.2	33.3	
1978	Mil. lbs.	29.4	27.5	21.8	21.8	22.5	19.8	21.1	21.7	20.9	21.1	22.8	23.2	
1979	Mil. lbs.	20.1	17.9	17.7	18.3	16.3	16.8	18.6	23.4	25.5	28.9	38.5	31.4	
Total chicken														
1977	Mil. lbs.	154.5	139.3	131.5	134.6	134.4	139.3	146.4	148.7	147.7	148.0	145.9	142.6	
1978	Mil. lbs.	138.6	133.3	124.2	118.9	107.2	108.0	102.3	108.6	109.7	110.2	107.8	106.3	
1979	Mil. lbs.	101.9	106.0	100.7	100.9	103.9	107.4	122.8	132.5	138.8	150.4	164.3	149.4	
Turkey														
Whole bird														
1977	Mil. lbs.	147.8	134.6	118.0	94.5	82.5	93.3	146.0	197.7	268.2	340.4	374.1	207.4	
1978	Mil. lbs.	108.9	107.2	86.2	66.8	59.2	65.4	105.7	161.2	238.2	307.3	365.5	176.5	
1979	Mil. lbs.	117.0	110.3	100.1	86.6	80.9	102.1	146.4	207.6	301.8	351.8	366.3	214.1	
Other														
1977	Mil. lbs.	55.6	55.7	49.8	47.8	47.8	44.9	55.4	55.9	61.7	66.8	70.4	62.0	
1978	Mil. lbs.	59.1	61.1	50.4	46.2	41.9	38.4	47.2	52.4	62.9	65.9	70.0	59.7	
1979	Mil. lbs.	58.1	60.3	55.5	49.2	48.0	50.8	54.5	63.7	80.6	79.5	76.0	63.5	
Total turkey														
1977	Mil. lbs.	203.4	190.3	167.8	142.3	130.3	138.2	201.4	253.6	329.9	409.3	444.5	269.4	
1978	Mil. lbs.	167.9	168.3	136.6	113.0	101.1	103.9	152.8	213.6	301.2	373.3	435.4	236.2	
1979	Mil. lbs.	175.1	170.7	155.6	135.8	128.9	152.9	200.9	271.3	382.4	431.3	442.3	277.6	
Total poultry														
1977	Mil. lbs.	362.8	334.6	302.8	279.4	267.3	281.1	353.2	409.2	484.6	566.0	598.6	417.8	
1978	Mil. lbs.	310.0	304.6	262.7	233.4	209.7	213.3	267.0	325.8	415.9	488.4	538.3	346.4	
1979	Mil. lbs.	280.1	279.8	259.2	239.3	235.0	262.9	327.2	409.1	527.7	588.6	613.0	432.6	
Exports (ready-to-cook weight):														
Young chicken														
1977	Mil. lbs.	27.1	25.0	18.9	25.8	26.8	20.5	35.8	27.5	26.8	31.9	22.3	25.9	313
1978	Mil. lbs.	21.9	21.9	35.1	25.7	27.7	20.9	27.4	33.3	28.7	31.5	25.4	31.5	331
1979	Mil. lbs.	29.1	23.7	36.5	25.3	25.3	32.1	31.1	28.4	33.3	47.0	33.8	56.4	402
Other chicken														
1977	Mil. lbs.	2.7	2.3	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.5	4.1	36
1978	Mil. lbs.	3.0	2.3	2.7	4.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.6	30
1979	Mil. lbs.	2.9	2.2	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.6	3.0	4.1	4.0	7.6	36
Turkey														
1977	Mil. lbs.	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.4	3.9	5.0	5.2	6.9	6.1	4.4	5.5	6.0	54
1978	Mil. lbs.	4.3	3.6	6.1	4.4	2.2	3.3	3.0	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.4	4.0	51
1979	Mil. lbs.	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.2	4.4	4.6	50
Table 6.—Poultry: Chicken and turkey prices														
Broilers:														
Liveweight, U.S. av. farm[11]														
1977	Cents	21.9	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.9	25.9	24.1	23.8	22.7	21.3	20.2	23.5
1978	Cents	22.9	24.8	25.0	27.8	27.8	30.5	31.6	26.2	26.2	24.6	24.5	24.9	26.4
1979	Cents	27.0	28.9	28.9	28.2	29.0	26.4	25.5	23.0	23.4	21.1	24.6	25.2	25.9
Wholesale weighted average, ready-to-cook weight[12]														
9-city average[13]														
1977	Cents	38.8	42.1	41.9	41.4	42.2	43.3	44.3	42.0	40.9	39.2	37.3	36.2	40.8
1978	Cents	40.2	43.1	42.2	46.1	46.1	50.7	50.8	44.1	44.9	42.0	42.0	42.2	44.5
1979	Cents	45.8	49.2	47.5	47.5	49.4	46.1	42.8	39.6	39.9	37.0	42.6	45.5	44.4
New York														
1977	Cents	38.0	40.7	41.1	41.0	41.8	43.7	43.8	41.6	40.3	38.8	36.0	35.5	40.2
1978	Cents	39.3	42.3	41.0	44.6	44.8	50.1	50.2	43.6	44.2	40.8	40.7	41.2	43.6
1979	Cents	44.8	48.4	46.7	46.6	48.5	45.1	41.7	38.7	39.0	36.3	41.7	44.4	43.5

*See footnote at end of table.

Table 26—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 6.—Poultry: Chicken and turkey prices—Continued														
Chicago (U.S. Grade A)														
1977	Cents	38.7	41.4	42.0	41.1	41.8	42.7	43.8	41.9	40.6	38.8	38.9	36.9	40.5
1978	Cents	40.0	42.8	41.9	46.1	45.5	50.1	50.2	43.3	44.4	41.5	41.7	42.0	44.1
1979	Cents	46.4	46.7	47.1	46.7	49.0	45.3	41.4	39.0	39.3	38.4	42.7	45.5	43.9
Los Angeles														
1977	Cents	40.7	42.9	43.3	42.5	43.9	43.8	45.7	43.6	42.8	41.4	38.9	38.6	42.3
1978	Cents	42.1	45.2	44.7	49.2	49.1	52.4	52.7	46.4	46.9	44.9	44.9	44.5	46.9
1979	Cents	48.2	51.5	50.1	50.0	51.4	48.9	46.4	32.4	42.7	39.4	44.2	47.7	46.1
Turkeys:														
Liveweight, U.S. at farm[3]														
1977	Cents	32.2	32.0	33.9	33.5	33.6	34.2	33.8	33.8	34.4	36.5	39.0	40.2	34.8
1978	Cents	38.3	37.3	38.1	38.1	39.5	40.7	42.0	43.4	44.0	45.7	47.2	49.9	42.0
1979	Cents	47.2	45.1	43.4	43.1	42.2	40.0	38.3	38.6	38.1	40.1	45.8	46.8	42.4
Wholesale, frozen, f.e.b. or equivalent, RTC weight[10]														
New York														
Hens, 8-16 pounds														
1977	Cents	48.7	49.7	52.3	53.6	50.8	50.0	50.8	53.4	54.9	57.4	60.7	65.8	54.0
1978	Cents	60.5	59.2	60.9	59.2	61.3	63.6	67.8	68.0	68.7	72.7	78.0	80.5	68.7
1979	Cents	72.9	67.6	70.0	66.6	65.2	64.7	63.0	63.0	63.3	66.4	[11]74.6	75.4	67.5
Toms, 14-20 pounds														
1977	Cents	50.9	51.2	52.0	53.0	51.4	50.6	49.8	52.4	55.6	58.8	60.5	59.9	53.8
1978	Cents	57.6	59.9	59.6	59.1	60.7	63.4	66.6	67.8	69.8	71.2	74.0	75.0	66.3
1979	Cents	74.0	68.3	67.8	67.1	63.1	58.0	57.2	57.4	58.8	64.0	71.4	67.2	64.5
Toms, 24-26 pounds														
1977	Cents	54.2	55.4	57.3	58.1	59.3	59.0	58.1	56.8	56.8	59.0	59.9	60.7	57.9
1978	Cents	61.8	62.1	62.8	65.3	66.9	71.4	70.0	70.0	70.0	71.3	72.0	73.9	68.3
1979	Cents	74.9	72.1	70.0	68.1	66.7	64.9	64.2	63.5	64.1	65.6	69.9	67.4	67.6
Chicago														
Hens, 8-16 pounds														
1977	Cents	47.9	48.7	51.3	52.6	49.8	49.1	49.9	52.6	54.2	56.3	59.9	65.1	53.1
1978	Cents	60.2	58.2	60.4	58.3	60.2	62.8	[11]66.2	67.6	67.6	71.1	[11]75.8	79.2	65.6
1979	Cents	73.4	66.4	[11]68.5	67.7	64.0	63.7	62.2	61.7	62.3	67.2	75.2	75.7	66.4
Toms, 14-20 pounds														
1977	Cents	51.4	51.7	51.7	51.8	51.1	49.7	49.1	51.4	54.6	58.0	59.7	59.2	53.3
1978	Cents	58.7	59.0	58.9	59.1	(*)	62.6	65.2	67.0	68.4	70.1	72.6	73.8	65.0
1979	Cents	72.9	66.8	66.2	66.5	63.2	57.4	56.3	56.1	[11]56.9	63.2	[11]71.6	66.2	63.6
Toms, 24-26 pounds														
1977	Cents	54.0	54.7	56.6	56.8	57.8	57.8	57.0	55.7	56.0	57.9	59.1	59.8	56.9
1978	Cents	61.0	61.4	62.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	69.0	68.9	69.2	70.5	71.2	73.4	67.4
1979	Cents	74.1	71.3	69.5	68.1	66.2	64.8	63.4	62.8	63.0	64.3	69.2	67.1	67.0
Paid at seller's dock frozen, ready-to-cook weight[10]														
New York														
Hens, 8-16 pounds														
1977	Cents	51.9	52.6	55.4	56.6	54.4	53.9	53.9	56.8	57.5	60.3	64.2	70.1	57.3
1978	Cents	66.3	62.4	64.2	62.4	64.3	66.9	70.6	72.2	72.6	75.8	80.8	84.9	70.3
1979	Cents	78.8	72.2	73.4	73.2	68.6	67.9	66.9	66.7	67.0	71.3	79.3	79.5	72.1
Toms, heaviest weight quoted														
1977	Cents	72.5	70.2	68.8	68.8	69.0	70.1	72.1	73.2	73.6	74.6	75.5	78.2	72.2
1978	Cents	78.5	78.5	78.9	79.0	82.2	86.1	86.8	87.0	87.0	89.1	91.6	90.7	84.6
1979	Cents	91.0	90.8	90.0	89.5	90.9	91.0	91.0	91.5	91.4	93.1	94.5	92.9	91.5
Chicago														
Hens, 8-16 pounds														
1977	Cents	50.6	50.6	53.7	55.4	53.4	52.1	52.5	55.2	56.8	60.0	64.0	68.4	56.0
1978	Cents	64.7	61.6	63.8	61.2	64.1	66.2	69.4	71.0	71.3	74.5	79.8	85.0	69.4
1979	Cents	78.6	70.8	72.1	72.5	68.2	67.5	66.1	66.0	66.0	70.8	78.8	79.7	71.4
Toms, heaviest weight quoted														
1977	Cents	70.5	68.3	67.0	66.9	67.7	69.2	70.1	71.8	72.5	72.5	73.1	74.7	70.4
1978	Cents	76.0	76.2	76.2	76.8	80.4	83.4	83.6	84.0	84.0	85.2	87.0	87.2	81.7
1979	Cents	88.0	88.0	88.5	87.8	87.2	84.2	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.9	89.0	88.4	87.6

See footnote at end of table.

Table 26—Selected poultry and egg statistics*

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 7.-Prices paid for feed ingredients and poultry feed, and product-feed ratios														
Corn, Chicago No. 2 yellow (price per bushel)														
1977	Dollars	2.53	2.54	2.52	2.50	2.41	2.27	2.05	1.78	1.80	1.84	2.14	2.19	2.21
1978	Dollars	2.19	2.21	2.36	2.51	2.57	2.51	2.28	2.17	2.13	2.22	2.28	2.27	2.31
1979	Dollars	2.29	2.35	2.42	2.53	2.66	2.83	3.00	2.83	2.78	2.73	2.59	2.69	2.64
Soybean meal, 49-50 percent, Decatur, Ill. (per ton, bulk)														
1977	Dollars	224	230	247	299	284	247	183	161	162	151	178	175	212
1978	Dollars	175	168	193	189	196	187	187	178	178	192	190	204	186
1979	Dollars	201	207	210	207	205	228	221	205	205	198	197	205	207
Poultry feed (per ton, bulk)[3]:														
Laying[17]														
1977	Dollars	156	161	161	163	166	162	153	143	138	135	141	145	152
1978	Dollars	147	146	149	154	155	157	155	150	149	150	154	156	152
1979	Dollars	157	159	162	163	163	166	177	174	173	174	171	174	168
Broiler grower														
1977	Dollars	174	178	179	183	187	184	175	164	154	153	159	160	171
1978	Dollars	162	164	167	169	171	174	170	169	168	169	174	174	169
1979	Dollars	175	179	184	185	184	186	199	199	195	196	193	195	189
Turkey grower														
1977	Dollars	182	186	188	196	200	196	188	176	172	168	175	177	184
1978	Dollars	177	177	179	183	184	186	186	182	180	183	185	185	182
1979	Dollars	189	194	198	200	201	203	214	206	206	207	203	208	202
Product-feed price ratios:														
Egg[17]														
1977	Pounds	8.5	8.1	7.3	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.7	7.2	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.1
1978	Pounds	6.7	7.5	7.4	6.7	6.4	5.6	6.4	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.9	6.9
1979	Pounds	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.7	7.3	6.9
Broiler[18]														
1977	Pounds	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.8
1978	Pounds	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1
1979	Pounds	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8
Turkey[19]														
1977	Pounds	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	3.8
1978	Pounds	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.6
1979	Pounds	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.2

Table 8.—USDA contracts to purchase chicken and turkey

Young chicken (ready-to-cook wt.)														
1977	Mil. lbs.	4.9	6.4	4.4	---	---	---	---	6.5	6.3	8.4	13.2	11.4	62.1
1978	Mil. lbs.	9.6	12.7	3.5	---	---	---	3.2	9.4	7.6	7.8	11.1	10.2	75.1
1979	Mil. lbs.	6.8	9.4	6.8	2.1	---	---	---	11.9	12.7	10.4	5.4	7.1	72.6
Canned boned chicken (RTC wt.)														
1977	Mil. lbs.	7.7	6.6	16.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.3	7.9	43.4
1978	Mil. lbs.	3.8	5.8	6.7	6.9	2.1	---	---	---	---	5.4	9.5	5.3	45.5
1979	Mil. lbs.	6.9	4.4	9.7	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	5.8	10.8	6.1	44.5
Turkey (ready-to-cook wt.)														
1977	Mil. lbs.	6.2	7.2	---	---	---	---	5.8	16.6	14.3	3.9	10.3	9.0	73.4
1978	Mil. lbs.	9.8	6.8	8.0	---	---	---	---	7.7	14.5	14.0	9.4	9.8	80.0
1979	Mil. lbs.	13.3	3.7	2.8	---	---	---	6.6	9.5	15.3	15.3	10.9	18.8	96.2
Canned boned turkey (RTC wt.)														
1977	Mil. lbs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1978	Mil. lbs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	Mil. lbs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Shell eggs plus the shell egg equivalent of egg products. [2] All eggs, including hatching and eggs sold at retail. [3] Price as of 15th month. [4] Delivered f.o.b. buyer. [5] Delivered store door. [6] 30-pound containers, carlot or trucklot. [7] Insufficient price data. [8] Includes fryers-roasters, young turkeys, and old turkeys. [9] Whole carcass turkeys which have been injected, basted, marinated, etc. and packaged as such. [10] Includes federally inspected slaughter of all poultry plus other slaughter of chicken and turkey. [11] Price for month. [12] Truckiot sales of U.S. Grade A and plant grade, ice packed and CO2 chilled broilers delivered to major areas. [13] Computed by weighting the city averages by their metropolitan are populations. [14] U.S. Grade A, carlots or truckiots. [15] Simple average. [16] U.S. Grade A, less than carlots. [17] Pounds of laying feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs. [18] Pounds of broiler grower equal in value to 1 pound of broiler liveweight. [19] Pounds of turkey grower equal in value to 1 pound of turkey liveweight.

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